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五六十年元號

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

大拜禮

三月七英港香

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SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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RESERVE FUNDS

Sterling \$15,000,000

Silver \$14,500,000

Gold \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

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J. R. M. SMITH

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1909. [50]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1858.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,800,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS

TONS \$1,800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

AT THE RATE OF 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " " 6 " " "

" " " 1 " " "

WM. DICKSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [51]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,350,000

ABOUT MXN \$7,223,222

RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,350,000

ABOUT MXN \$7,223,222

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

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NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

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BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business,

receives Money in Current Account at the

rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-

cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—

For 12 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

" " " 6 " " "

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No. 9, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1909. [52]

NEEDERLANDSche HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (\$3,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL. 5,752,844

(about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

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Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Salgotra, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months, 4½ per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4½ do.

Do. 3 do. 3½ do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,

Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1909. [53]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS 15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents:

TOKIO. CHEFOO. TIENTSIN.

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On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

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On Fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4½ per cent.

" 6 " 3½ "

" 3 " 2½ "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Banks is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 1½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

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DEPOSITS TO BE PLACED ON FIXED DEPOSIT AT 1 PER CENT. PER ANNUUM.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [21]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Haikow

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Tientsin Tsin-tau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

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THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

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DIR. DISCONT. GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1909. [33]

INTIMATIONS.

THE SAVOY.

The SAVOY beg to inform

their customers and residents

that they are disposing of

their stock at cost price,

owing to their removal to

new premises.

Monarch Sh

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BR

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG	"YORK" Capt. Randermann	WEDNESDAY, 14th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. von Biener	About WEDNESDAY, 14th July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND" Capt. D. Ledig	FRIDAY, 16th July, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"HORNOK" Capt. F. Lambill	Beginning of July.

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	6th July, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, CALEDONIA	Bruno	9th July, P.M.	
HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	19th July, P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Lafont	20th July, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia and Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £17.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMP MORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

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These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoon.

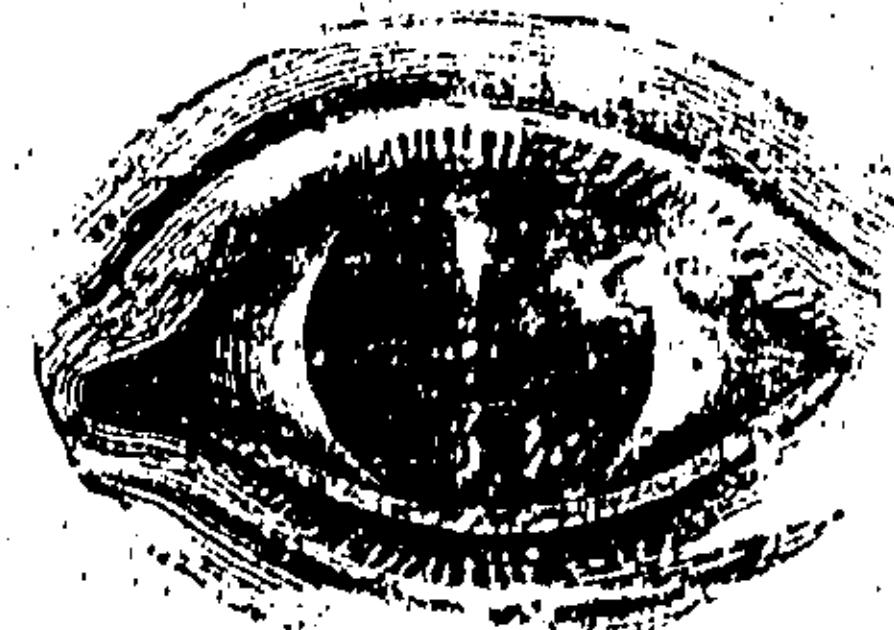
For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoon, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETT & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF DAGUILLAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lessons Given. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask or write for illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI
John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Beechick Street, 566, Nanjing Road
Newmarket, 26 March 1909.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

NO. 1 DOCK.

Docking Length 515 ft.

Width of Entrance ... 80 "

Water on Blocks 28 "

NO. 2 DOCK.

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Docking Length..... 375 ft.

Width of Entrance... 50 "

Water on Blocks ... 20 "

NO. 3 DOCK.

IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Docking Length..... 481 ft.

Width of Entrance... 63 "

Water on Blocks..... 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roots, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Code's A. B. C. 4th and 5th Fd.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1909.

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.

No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR and GODOWN, together or separately, No. 6 Des Vaux Road, Central.

Apply to—

PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & CO., or at the premises.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909.

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.

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Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.

No. 3 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIPOK TERRACE.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAVA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co.), Rents low.

Apply to—

THE COMPRADORES DEPARTMENT, E. D. Sassoon & Co., Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

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Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

TO LET.

GODOWNS, NO. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909.

Intimations.

Hongkong Opium Farm.

GOVERNMENT INVITES TENDERS.

A THREE YEARS' MONOPOLY OFFERED.

In view of the opium controversy the following notification appearing in the current issue of the *Times* is interesting:

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on Tuesday, the 31st day of August, 1909, for the purchase of the privileges known as the Opium Farm established under "The Prepared Opium Ordinance, 1891-1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium and of Selling, within the Colony, (including the New Territories), Opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer.

CONDITIONS OF TENDERING.

1. No tender will be received unless the tenderer produces a receipt from the Treasurer for—

(i) A deposit of \$30,000, or of Title Deeds,

or other approved securities to a like amount, and

(ii) An agreement, to be executed by him on a form provided by the Treasurer, to the effect that, if he should decline to accept a grant of the Farm on the terms of the tender sent in by him or fail to give the prescribed security for such grant, such deposit or securities shall be forfeited to the Crown.

Such deposit must be completed not later than noon on the 30th day of August, 1909. All deposits will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

2. The tender must state the monthly sum offered for the Farm as rent.

3. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

4. The successful tenderer shall before the 1st day of January, 1910, deposit with the Treasurer approved security, either money or title deeds, to the value of three months' rent of the Farm for the due performance of the conditions on which the privilege is granted and of the stipulations or agreement in respect thereof, and the security previously deposited with the Treasurer on the tender being received will be retained until such successful tenderer shall have deposited such security. Particulars of the Security offered must be submitted to the Treasurer before the 1st day of November, 1909, for the approval of the Government, and the security shall be in such form as the Treasurer may require. Title deeds of land in any British Territory may be submitted for approval.

5. The Governor-in-Council will execute to the accepted tenderer a Grant in the form, or as near thereto as may be, hereinafter set out, as soon as the security has been completed to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council; and the Graantee shall sign a counterpart of such Grant.

6. During the continuance of the privileges the successful tenderer shall be entitled to the use of a trade mark to be approved by the Governor-in-Council on all Opium prepared by him.

7. Optional Cargoes will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.D.

Any cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the under-signed.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO

Ex S.S. Sachsen from Smyrna via Naples.

"Caboto" Catania via Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

Intimation.**OPIUM SMUGGLING.****HEAVY PENALTIES.**

The following report is taken from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of 24th May:—Ab Way and Edward Merchant, who had been adjudged guilty of being concerned in the smuggling of 867 tins of opium suitable for smoking into Sydney on January 27 last, under rather unusual circumstances, already described, appeared before Mr. Justice Higgins in the High Court on Saturday for fixing of penalties.

Mr. W. C. G. Mr. Blacket, and Mr. Bavin (instructed by Mr. C. Power, Commonwealth Solicitor) appeared on behalf of the Collector of Customs; and Mr. Flannery (instructed by Mr. J. J. Carroll) appeared for the defendant Ab Way, and (instructed Mr. R. H. Leveen) for the defendant Edward Merchant.

Mr. Wise, in moving for judgment in the case of Ab Way, asked for the maximum penalty of £50.

His Honour: Do you say that is the maximum?

Mr. Wise: That is what we asked for. We could have asked for £100. This counsel maintained, was a peculiarly gross and impudent attempt to defraud the Customs on a very large scale. If the attempt has been successful, the accused would have made a profit of several thousand pounds. They had put the country to a heavy expense in proving guilt, and they had not hesitated to come into court and support their case by perjury.

Mr. Flannery assumed that the assertion made that the accused had come into court to support their case by perjury would not be considered by his Honour, even if correct. He reminded the Court that it was chiefly upon the evidence given by Ab Way and Merchant that the conclusion was drawn that the defendants were concerned in the offence charged.

His Honour: I won't consider perjury here at all.

Mr. Flannery suggested that the penalty prescribed by the Act for the offence was £100.

The Court was also allowed to fix the penalty dependent upon the value of the goods which were the subject of the prosecution, while the imprisonment to be suffered by the defendant in default of payment was automatically attached by law.

As regarded value of the goods, counsel pointed out that there were two methods of arriving at that—to take the value at the port of entry, plus freight charges and duty, or to take the ascertained market value.

The market value was considered to be the test by which the value could be reached.

But opium being a prohibited import, it was a difficult matter to fix the market value, and he submitted that evidence which had been given on the point was not satisfactory, as there was no market in existence to which the Court could refer.

Two Crown witnesses had given different values. The value was almost impossible to determine, and he put it that opium under existing conditions in New South Wales had not a market value such as the Court could accept in determining the penalty to be fixed.

It was exactly in the same position as a burglar's "jenny." If there was to be any uniformity in fixing penalties, and consequent punishment, it would be a dangerous thing to attach the same value to the class of evidence tendered as would be attached to a matter which could be easily ascertained. How could the defendant check the value of the goods?

His Honour: What do you say should be the penalty?

Mr. Flannery: I say £100.

His Honour: And what do you say is the value of the goods?

Mr. Flannery: Certainly not what a person who had the opium craving on him might pay for one tin.

Mr. Wise submitted the Crown was entitled to a penalty of £500.

His Honour said that the Full Court having decided that the proclamation as to the prohibition of the importation of opium was valid, he must fix penalty. Ab Way was deliberately endeavouring to import these 867 tins of opium into the Commonwealth, or, at the very least, he was concerned in the importation, and, in his Honour's view, that was sufficient for the purposes of the Act.

Possibly he thought it a hardship. But Parliament had prohibited the importation of opium in the interests of the physical and moral welfare of human beings. He had been asked to fix the penalty at £100, but that sum was, in his opinion, far less than three times the value of the goods in respect of which the offence had been committed. According to a witness who sold such goods before their prohibition, a tin of opium was worth 24s, and his Honour was not going to believe that the value had gone down since it had become more difficult to obtain the drug. The craving was as great to-day as it was before, and the supply considerably less. The witness Ping Nam had assumed the present value at £2 per tin, while a Customs officer put it at £3. Defendant gave no evidence in contradiction. His Honour took it into account that these values were the retail values. The Crown pressed for a penalty of £500 for opium which, according to one estimate, would be worth almost £8,000. "I have no hesitation," said his Honour, "in imposing the maximum penalty of £500, and ordering the defendant to pay costs. It must be clearly understood that the law must be obeyed, and there are no extenuating circumstances in this case."

With regard to the recovery of the penalty, Mr. Flannery suggested that the defendant should be released on his giving security to pay the penalty at the end of three weeks, if no notice of appeal was filed in the prescribed time.

His Honour said he was not going to make any order dependent upon the right of appeal.

He would fix the penalty at £500, defendant to pay costs, including those of the reference to the Full Court, and to be released upon his giving security for payment of the penalty, to the satisfaction of the proper officer of the court.

Mr. Wise then offered to withdraw the second information, charging Ab Way with being un-

lawfully in possession of prohibited goods, so long as the defendant did not press for costs.

His Honour: I think that is a wise discretion.

Mr. Flannery said he was instructed to ask for the dismissal of the information, with costs. Defendant had a complete answer to the charge.

Mr. Wise replied, in that case, he would proceed with the case. He tendered certain evidence given in the previous case, and also oral evidence.

Mr. Flannery submitted that the case must be dismissed. Ab Way had been found guilty on a certain set of facts, and there was ample authority for the proposition that no person could be found guilty twice on the same set of facts.

His Honour, after hearing argument, adjudged the defendant guilty and imposed a fine of £5, but gave no costs to the Crown.

CASE OF EDWARD MERCHANT.

Mr. Wise pressed for the full penalty of £500 in the case against Edward Merchant for being unlawfully in possession of prohibited goods.

After hearing Mr. Flannery, who contended that the case should be dismissed,

His Honour said Merchant was the boatman, and was working the boat for gain, and assisting to defeat the law in helping Ab Way in bringing in goods of a character that Parliament deemed to be a means to vice in others. It might be that Merchant had entered into the adventure thoughtless, as well as for gain. However, men who were trying to beat the law like Ab Way could not succeed at all but for men like Merchant, who for personal gain, as well as for gain to others, helped those nefarious proceedings.

He was bound to let those who helped in the importation of opium know that there was more prospect of loss than gain in such proceedings. He must inflict upon Merchant a penalty, but by no means a penalty of £500. He would fix the penalty at £50, with costs, defendant to remain in custody until security was given. His Honour added that, if he were called upon to deal with similar cases hereafter, he would increase the penalty.

For the second offence of importing prohibited goods, Merchant was fined £5, without costs.

Intimation.**O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET****NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.****Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.****LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS
IN
VARIOUS COLORS.****MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES
IN
WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.****WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSEVIL-
INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.****LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHINGS.****Samples on application. Coast
Port orders carefully executed.**

... 1st April, September 1900.

**D. NOMA,
PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER
AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO
MARKS,
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.**

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

"34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some theories of engraving, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a specialty.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

1st April, September 1900.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's
HYGIENOL,
AND
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings, by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT AND

GERMICIDE

Price per Pint	50 cents
" " Gallon	\$1.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

AND

KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1909.

connects with Tungkwan, in Shensi: this connection measures no less than 5,530 li. The length of lines in the province increased during the year by 6,500 li. Shensi keeps up a courier service of over 15,000 li; from Siaofu to Tungkwan the run is now performed by day-and-night couriers, a considerable gain in time being the result. In Manchuria over 5,000 li have been added to existing lines; of the newly opened services, the most important are Moukden-Tungkwan, Ninguta-Hunchun, Shwangcheng-Petuna, Kirin-Shwangcheng-pu, Stepingka-Liaoyangchow, Kaidian-Hailungfu, Antung-Tungkwan. A special service, running daily, has been inaugurated between Kirin and Kwanchengzi, accomplishing the 240 li in 16 hours; the roads in this part of the district are frequently infested with robbers and bandits, and couriers are armed with rifles and ammunition by the responsible officials. At Tientsin the noticeable feature is the opening of a daily, instead of an alternate day, service between Tschuhua and Pingchiao, whereby the distance, 30 li, is covered in 35 hours instead of three days; in all, 10 new lines have been opened throughout the district. In Shantung several connections have been much accelerated by means of day-and-night couriers: between Chefoo and Laiyang the 265 li are now covered in 26 hours. In the Kinachow district the Changlo and Yangkiakow service has been similarly quickened, the merchants at the latter place showing their appreciation by posting more letters. Wherever communications are accelerated, there is a swelling in the number of articles dealt with, business people readily giving up the slower *min-chih* couriers; this is particularly demonstrated in the province of Shantung, where but few native agencies are left. There is work to do and ground to gain, however, in other parts: the *min-chih* still possess excellent services in Szechuan, and part of the programme to be carried out in that province is to accelerate times on long-distance routes, fast day-and-night services are being started on the Wanhsien-Chungking and Wanhsien-Chengtu lines, and numerous other points are to receive immediate attention. In the Wanhsien district much extension was given to courier lines, namely, to Tungchuan (500 li), Kweichowfu, and Miao-yutso (90 li), in each case hitherto untouched country. In the Shasi district three new services were inaugurated, the most important being to Kingmenchow, in the north, which promises to be a great success. Yochow effected connection with the Chungking district at Siushan, and with the Canton district at Kuiy, by means of new services, six in all being opened, the distance covered by couriers being increased to 5,600 li. Kweiyang, at the head of a vast but sparsely populated district, increased its courier connections by no less than 1,400 li. Kukiang pushed forward extension very vigorously, and added 13 new lines, or a total length of 2,000 li. Wu-hu started three fresh services; Nanking, two; Chinkiang, seven. Two Foochow districts lie in the Min watershed and is separated by high mountains from all neighbouring districts—Santuao, Amoy, Wenchow, Ningpo, and Kukiang—so the roads in the interior are mountainous and difficult; yet four new land routes have been opened and the length of communications increased to 5,100 li. Two new lines have been opened in Amoy, five in Swatow, with a proportionate increase in distance covered. But it is chiefly in the two southern provinces that extension has been carried out on an extensive scale and with excellent results. In the Canton district proper the length of courier lines has increased from 6,200 to 7,800 li, and 27 new lines have been opened. Likewise, in Wuchow (Kwangsi), which is under Canton, the length has increased from 4,000 to 8,000 li, and 12 new lines have been started; in addition, a day-and-night service was inaugurated between Wuchow and Kwei-lin—the provincial capital—the distance of 785 li being now covered in 80 hours. Pakhoi and Lung-chow have shown activity, the former district having started three new lines, and the latter established connection between Mingningchow and Shangtsze-wu Hainan, a distance of 505 li. In the Mengtzi district courier connections now cover 9,400 li: attention was chiefly devoted to the improvement of existing routes, the most important lines thus ameliorated being Yuankiang-Sihsing, especially designed to shorten the Yunnan-Siam line, and the Howentsing-Yüanmou line, whereby correspondence from the salt wells to Hweiil is saved a detour of about 500 li via Yunnanfu. In addition to courier lines on land, the post boat service continues to develop, the total length navigated having increased from 18,500 to 20,500 li. The Chungking-Wanhsien fleet of seven boats is doing well, notwithstanding difficulties and dangers; last summer one of the boats was wrecked off Changshau, all the mail being submerged, but subsequently recovered. The usual time for the up-river trip is just under seven days; five days to eight hours constitutes the record up to date. It is gratifying to note the unanimity with which all classes of the foreign community at Chungking—captains of gunboats, missionaries, and merchants—join in appreciating the services of the postal boat couriers, humble but loyal servants of the Post Office, who devote all their time and energy, and, at times, their lives (six lives were lost during the summer season) to the difficult task of piloting their boats through the dangerous gorges and rapids, of the treacherous Yangtze. Wanhsien, where a District Inspector is stationed midway between Ichang and Chungking, is the point where the two postal boat services from Chungking and Ichang converge; of these two services, the seven boats plying between Wanhsien and Ichang made 160 trips during the 34th year, covering 326,000 li, or roughly, 108,800 miles, whilst the Wanhsien-Chungking fleet made 160 trips, covering 316,800 li, or 105,600 miles. Yochow has postal boat services to Changsha (360 li) and Changtu (380 li), and from Changsha to Chayuan (1,510 li), in all 2,450 li. Hankow covers 140 li, and has recently opened a service between Tsinchakow and Wanhsien.

Kickiang makes use of a long boat to carry out a nightly service between Jaochow and Shihchenkuai. Chinkiang employs 57 boats, compared with 53, the average rate being 10 li per hour. Soochow uses no less than 42 long boats along a distance of 837 li, and Hangchow 44, covering 2,000 li. Wenchow, Santung, Foochow, Swatow all employ boats running through the creeks and rivers of their inland districts. A large fleet is maintained by Canton of 77 subsidised native boats, which run over 4,421 li, also two special fast boats between Canton and Fatsan and Canton and Chancuen. Wuchow counts a fleet of 10 boats—1,020 li.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The grazing of goats and cattle in King's Park is prohibited.

Mr. Schelte Swart has been appointed Vice-Consul for Sweden at Hongkong.

The title of "Inspector of Schools" in the Colony has been abolished and has been replaced by that of "Director of Education."

Mr. F. A. Harland has been appointed First Police Magistrate and Mr. J. R. Wood Second Police Magistrate with effect from 21st March last.

Mr. W. S. Bailey has been appointed a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships, under tonnage burden, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. O. Murphy.

The Governor-in-Council has refused the request contained in the letter of "The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited," dated the 10th ult. for permission to return the deposit of \$200,000 withdrawn by the Company on the 17th December last.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that applications are invited from Europeans for the post of 3rd Interpreter at the Supreme Court. Salary commencing at \$100, but should applicant's qualifications justify it, a salary of \$1,680 may be given. A knowledge of Cantonese is essential, and preference will be given to candidates who have a knowledge of a second Chinese dialect. Applicants must be under 35 years of age. Applications accompanied by testimonials should be sent to the Registrar General before the 31st October, 1909.

The schedule to the Licensing Ordinance, 1887, has been varied by the substitution, in place of the Colonial Secretary and the Registrar General respectively, of the Captain Superintendent of Police as the officer in whose discretion shall lie the granting of auctioneer, public billiard table, skittle-ground, nine-pin, bowling alley licences and of hawkers' licences; and by the substitution, in place of the Registrar General, of the Head of the Sanitary Department as the officer in whose discretion shall lie the granting of Chinese undertakers' licences.

TWO kidnapers of young children have just been discovered, says the *Japan Advertiser*, in Horjuku, Tokio. They have been conducting their operations since the summer of last year and during that time have kidnapped 23 children. It has been their practice to frequent Asakusa and other busy centres of the city and to abduct with enticing promises, children unaccompanied by their seniors. The captives have then been sold under contract to some fishermen in Chiba Prefecture at 7 yen each, and have been employed as assistant in fishing. The kidnapers have finally fallen into the hands of the police and are now undergoing examination. It appears that the fishermen understood the children to be beggars who had been assembled from various parts of the city, and had come voluntarily, the 7 yen being paid for the services of the two men who were supposed to assemble and bring them to Chiba. It seems, however, that many of the children belong to good and well-to-do families.

HONGKONG WATER POLO
SHIELD COMPETITION.

FIRST ROUND.

The first Water Polo match in the above competition took place yesterday afternoon between teams representing the Lusitano Recreation Club and the 3rd Co., R.G.A., and resulted in an easy victory for the former team. The soldiers had a much faster team but never seemed inclined to mark their men, hence the score of 11 goals to nil against them.

The teams were as follows:—

L. R. C.—A. J. V. Ribeiro, C. A. C. Rodrigues, J. M. C. Lopes, F. de Rez, C. M. S. Aves, E. M. O. Remedios, and A. Carvalho.

B. Co.—R. G. A.—Bombardiers Green, Robinson, Gunners Allen, Ripley, Guest, Baldwin, and Nash.

The B. O. C. and C. Y. C. meet next Wednesday to play their first round in the Shield Competition and this should prove an interesting game as the Boys are pretty well up in the game.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held on Tuesday next at 3:45 p.m. Following are the orders of the day:—

Letter from Government relative to the appointment of Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to be Head of the Sanitary Department. Letter from Government relative to the question of opening one of the islands in the Bismarck Archipelago, and they left in the ship *Leipzig*. When the *Kolja* left matters were all quiet. The *Kolja* went to Fiji from Samoa and she loaded 600 tons of copra at Levuka, for Sydney. The passage from the islands was marked by moderate weather. Middleton shoal was sighted on the passage, and Captain Donaldson reports that the wreck of the barque *Anamara* still remains intact on the reef.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club was held at the Race Course, Happy Valley, to-day. Full particulars of the excellent racing provided will appear in our Monday issue.

MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

LETTER FROM SINGAPORE CHINESE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd July.

On the 1st instant, the Canton Self-Government Society, was in receipt of a letter from Chinese residing in the Straits Settlements, in which the Self-Government Society has been asked to take drastic steps with a view to prohibiting the people from visiting the pleasure resorts and gambling saloons in the Puto, use Colony of Macao, and to urge the authorities to enforce regulations forbidding the sale of Macao lottery tickets in Chinese territories. [The lottery issue of the Santa Casa de Misericordia, more generally known as the Macao lottery, has been discontinued, and the monopoly abolished, at any rate, temporarily.—Ed. H. K.T.] It is urged that more members should be sent to the interior to deliver lectures and make speeches to persuade the local gentry to warn their youths against visiting noted establishments in the Portuguese settlement. It is suggested in the letter that a body of detectives should be formed, for the purpose of keeping a strict watch for anyone found visiting the proscribed places. Such persons should be ostracised by his family and clan, and should further not be allowed the privileges enjoyed by his compatriots. The Self-Government Society also received \$150 which accompanied the above letter towards the funds for the maintenance of the Society.

LITERATURE.

COLLECTOR OF CHINA.

MARKET-PLACE ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

On the 28th ultimo, the Lung-Tan market-place in the Ying-Tak district was attacked by over a hundred robbers, who ransacked thirteen shops and carried away a large quantity of silk piece goods, etc., to the value of over ten thousand dollars.

CHING LING FOO IN CANTON.

Ching Ling Foo, a famous Chinese conjurer, and company, who have returned lately from Australia, arrived here a fortnight ago. He has given remarkable performances in the various theatres in this city, which were thoroughly appreciated by the audience, both Chinese and foreign. Ching Ling Foo is assisted by his daughter who is about fifteen years of age, who sings English songs very well. In appreciation of her talents she is the proud recipient of a number of medals which had been presented her during her tour in Europe and America. The entire troupe has won great popularity during their stay here, and it is reported that Ching Ling Foo will leave again for Europe in the course of a week.

DISTURBANCE AT SHANGHAI.

SERIOUS FRACAS IN FRENCHTOWN.

Late last night (2nd ult.) the French Municipal Police received information that as the result of an affray which had taken place upon the outskirts of the Concession two Chinese had been seriously wounded and were in a dangerous condition. Police officers were at once despatched to the spot where the fracas was reported to have occurred—a small village at the meeting of the French Concession with the "West Gate" of the City—and there it was discovered that the affair had been in the nature of a fighting among robbers and loafers and had resulted in the manner reported to the police. While the wounded men were being taken to St. Mary's Hospital the police prosecuted the keenest inquiries, and before morning were able to take into custody three of a gang said to number in all about a dozen.

The story of the occurrence is that the band of thieves had retired to this secluded locality with the object of dividing some booty, the amount of which is put at \$18. About half past eleven o'clock a quarrel commenced, as not infrequently happens, over the division of the spoils, and assuming a serious aspect knives were produced. A general fight seems to have ensued in the course of which one of the desperados received a dagger wound in the left side of the chest, and a second was felled to the ground with a cut in his forehead. Fearing capture the thieves then decamped, leaving their two wounded comrades to fall into the hands of the police.

As has already been stated this was followed soon after by the arrest of three others of the gang, and as the police are on the alert other arrests are expected to follow. The wounds of the two in St. Mary's Hospital though serious are not expected to prove fatal.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

—Therefore it becomes a peculiarly incumbent duty on all importing firms to unite and make a firm stand for their own mutual interests not to be fleeced or ruined by the wily customer as above described.

Bankruptcy laws as maintained in other countries are absolutely essential to the prosperity of trade and commerce, and these backed up by a Chamber of Commerce would be calculated to do much towards safeguarding the interests of both the Importer and Home Manufacturer.

We shall be glad to express any further opinion upon the important subject.

GERMAN PLATE AT SAMOA.

NATIVE CHIEFS DEPUTED.

The steamer *Kilwa*, of the Adelaide S.S. Company's line, which was chartered to convey a cargo of coal to Samoa and Fiji for the German squadron, returned to Sydney on 26th May.

The *Kilwa* met the German flagship *Leipzig* at Apia, and replenished her bunkers. She also coaled the *Titania* and the cruiser *Arcona*. The visit of the German fleet to Samoa occasioned considerable interest. Vice-Admiral Coerper, of the *Leipzig*, and his chief of staff, Captain Hordicker, attended one of the "sonos" held by the Governor, for the Samoans.

The Vice-Admiral took the opportunity to inform the natives of the object of his visit to Samoa. He explained that he was sent to Samoa by his Majesty the Kaiser with powerful ships, to protect the loyal and friendly Samoans, but that he would not hesitate to use arms against those who opposed the orders of the Government with rebellious intent, and had made impudent demands.

"I will energetically support the policy which the Governor, your father, is carrying out in this colony, in accordance with the wishes of his Majesty the Kaiser."

The speech made a marked impression upon the natives.

The chief concerned in the recent trouble, and many of their followers, were deported to one of the islands in the Bismarck Archipelago, and they left in the ship *Leipzig*. When the *Kolja* left matters were all quiet. The *Kolja* went to Fiji from Samoa and she loaded 600 tons of copra at Levuka, for Sydney. The passage from the islands was marked by moderate weather. Middleton shoal was sighted on the passage, and Captain Donaldson reports that the wreck of the barque *Anamara* still remains intact on the reef.

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SHIPPING AND MAIRS.

MAILS DUE.

India (Lahsing) 5th inst.
Australian (Tasman) 14th inst.

The Bank Line s.s. *Kensore* arrived at Manila on 1st inst.

The s.s. *Rabi* left Manila on 3rd inst., and is due here on 5th inst. at 6 p.m.

The s.s. *Vedda* left Singapore on 2nd inst., and may be expected here on 5th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Scandia* left Foochow on 3rd inst. a.m., and may be expected here on 4th inst. p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Yewdale* arrived Australian Line, left Manila for this port on 3rd inst., and is expected here on 5th inst. 6 a.m.

The *Scandia* will be at Foochow on 4th inst. 6 a.m.

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Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
SERVICE.

EX-SHANGHAI TAOTAI.
SUFFERING FROM EYE
COMPLAINT.

[By courtesy of the "Shew Po."]

Peking, 2nd July.

Leung Yu-ho, ex-Shanghai Tao-tai, has applied for four months' sick leave in order to enable him to proceed abroad to consult an expert ophthalmist.

TIENTSIN-PUKOU RAILWAY.

DIRECTORS' IP DECLINED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheen Po."]

Peking, 2nd July.

The acting Governor of Shantung, Shun Po-ki, has declined the appointment of director-general of the Tientsin-Pukou Railway in addition as acting Governor on the plea that he cannot attend to the duties of the dual office.

Later.

Over sixty Germans are employed on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway.

The representatives of Chihli Province have urged the Director-General to dispense with the services of the Germans in order to prevent foreigners from having any excuse to interfere with Chinese rights.

CHIHLI PROVINCE.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheen Po."]

Peking, 2nd July.

The Prince Regent has given instructions to Acting Viceroy Na Tung to inquire into the alleged defalcations in the Chihli Province so that when Viceroy Tuan Fang arrives he will be prepared to prosecute the investigations forthwith.

PRINCE CHEN.

ARRIVAL IN TOKIO.

[By courtesy of the "Sheen Po."]

Peking, 2nd July.

Prince Chen arrived in Tokio on the 1st inst., and will be received in audience by the Emperor to-day.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NEW
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Herr Heineken, who has been appointed managing-director of the Norddeutscher Lloyd in the place of the late Dr. Wiegand, is the son of the late Dr. John Heineken, who was the counsel and legal adviser of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. Herr Heineken was born at Bremen, on March 1, 1860, and was educated in Bremen. He served his military service with the 1st Dragoon Guards in Berlin, after which he was employed for six years, in the cotton firm of Messrs. de Jersey and Co., of Liverpool. By the end of 1886 the endeavours of the German cotton spinners to create their own cotton market in Bremen induced him to return there, where, together with Mr. J. J. Vogelsang, he established the cotton import and export firm of Heineken and Vogelsang. This firm soon extended, and became one of the largest cotton houses in Bremen, with branches in the United States, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Havre. Herr Heineken was elected a director and afterwards vice-president, of the Bremen Cotton Exchange, which position he held until he joined the Board of the Norddeutscher Lloyd in 1902. In 1888 he was elected a member of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce of which he became president in 1905. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Diet. Herr Heineken, who was in London during last week, has now left for the Continent. In an interview he observed that he saw no real difficulty in a right understanding between the English and German people except a lack of knowledge. He himself had spent many years in business here as a young man, and believed he knew something of the true feeling in both countries. All that was needed was that English and German should know more of one another. As regards himself, he could not conceive of anything that could diminish his attachment for a country where he had spent so many happy years and been so well treated.

The appointment of Mr. J. H. Kemp as Registrar, Supreme Court, and Registrar of Companies, etc., and Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe as acting Head of the Sanitary Department, and Mr. R. D. Hutchinson as Assistant Registrar General, with effect from the 1st July, is announced.

THE KAWASAKI DOCKYARD.

REPORT ORDER FOR A CRUISER
FROM CHINA.

The Chugai Shoppo learns on good authority that the Chinese Government has placed orders with the Kawasaki and Mitsu-Bishi Shipbuilding Yard at Kobe and Nagasaki for the construction of one cruiser, each of 5,000 tons. The Osaka Iron Works are said to have also received orders from China for three or four vessels of smaller size. The contracts are reported to have already been signed.

COST OF LIVING IN BANGKOK.
THE MOST EXPENSIVE PLACE IN
THE EAST.

A remark frequently passed by visitors to Bangkok who have been visiting in various places of the Far East, is that living here is more expensive than anywhere else at this side of Suez. No one realises this fact better than old residents who have experienced how times have changed during the last couple of decades years. The fact that living has become so expensive in Bangkok may be attributed to the rapidly increasing foreign community more than to anything else.

The number of foreigners resident in this capital has increased and multiplied to a remarkable extent during the last dozen years. The trade of the port has also grown enormously and the expense of living has considerably increased. Prices of foodstuffs have gone up by leaps and bounds. For example a fowl which could be purchased formerly in the local food bazaar for 1 ticals would cost to-day 1 tical. Eggs, meat fruits and vegetables have also reached four times the price paid some years ago. Fish, especially sea-fish, is sold at an exorbitantly high price. With such conditions prevailing and having to pay high wages to cooks who will also secure a percentage out of their employers' money at whatever cost, the expenses of living in Bangkok for the foreigner, are by no means trifling. House rent is also high and will be likely to continue so for some years until such time as the urban and suburban districts are well laid out and supplied with the class of cottages and other dwelling houses that would meet the public demand. In Saigon, Singapore and other places, neat cottages with beautifully laid out gardens add to the charming appearance and attractiveness of those towns, and the rent paid for such is very moderate in comparison to what is paid here for even comparatively small houses, with no garden at all but a small compound. Still, we have much land around the city and suburbs where such cottages could be erected with much profit to the owner, and to the public.

The fact that prices of native products rule high, and that labour is dear, is altogether to the benefit of the farming classes. A poultry-farmer, gardener or fisherman can make more money by his produce in the market in one day according to present rates, than he could formerly realize in a whole week.

The wages of domestic servants are much higher than ruling in the Straits, Indo-China or Hongkong. An excellent boy or cook can be employed at either of the above places for a salary of about 15 to 20 ticals and here in Bangkok one cannot get even a third rate cook for ticals 30 a month. Coolie labour is equally dear, notwithstanding the constant influx of Chinese coolies into the country. This shows that there is room to spare for all, and that such immigration should be encouraged than otherwise. Chinese are hard industrious workers; they readily adapt themselves to the manners and customs of the inhabitants and soon become useful factors in developing the agricultural resources of the land both to their own welfare and prosperity as well as to that of the country.

It is an excellent thing for Siam to encourage immigration of this kind, and with plenty hands to labour all round the cost of living would soon decrease here as elsewhere. —*Star Free Press.*

PREMIER AND PRESS.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE AT THE GALLERY
DINNER.

The Prime Minister, speaking as the chief guest of the Parliamentary Press Gallery at the annual dinner held at the Criterion Restaurant, said every day of every week of almost every month the Press Gallery told the world what they thought and what the world ought to think of the House of Commons. But rare indeed were the occasions when they could tell the same world what the House of Commons thought and what the world ought to think of the Press Gallery.

He had travelled the whole distance between the opposite extremes of pitiless condemnation and literal transcription. He was not sure that if he were in the Palace of Truth, he should not say the last stage was worse than the first. (Laughter.)

He believed that the verdict of most Parliamentary speakers would be that the kindly sponge of sympathetic oblivion was often to be preferred to the cruel fidelity of a veritable report. But to a member of the House of Commons the shorthanded writer, reciting and accusing angel though he were, was in these days a less formidable figure than the picturesque author of the descriptive summary. (Laughter.) For one person who read the ordinary report, a thousand read the summary and the sketch, and it was the hand that penned that sketch that not only made havoc of their reputations with their constituents but slowly undermined such precarious and dwindling remains of authority as they possessed in the domestic circle. (Laughter.)

What would the Press do without the House of Commons? (Laughter.) The infinite variety of personality which members of the House of Commons, etc., and Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe as acting Head of the Sanitary Department, and Mr. R. D. Hutchinson as Assistant Registrar General, with effect from the 1st July, is announced.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their weekly share report, of to-day's date, Messrs. Erich Georg & Co. write:

Shares continued in fair demand during the week under review, but the volume of business has been only small. The sterling demand rate of exchange on London closes at 1s. 9d., while rates on Shanghai are the same as reported last. Banker in London is quoted 23d., and Consols £84 7/16. The Bank of England's rate of discount remains 2½ per cent, while the private market rate of discount is 1½ per cent.

Bank Shares.—Hongkong and Shanghai is sold at rates ranging between \$1,000 and \$1,100, and there are further buyers at \$1,025; the London rate has advanced to £97. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurance Shares.—Unions are wanted at \$345, but are held for \$350. China-changed hands at \$111, and shares are wanted now at \$112.

Shipping Shares.—Several hundreds of shares of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company fetched \$33, at which figure the market closes quiet with sellers. Indo-China liquid buyers at \$66; the Shanghai rate is Tls. 50, while the London rates are £3. 15s. od. for preference and £2 for deferred shares. China and Manila have sellers at \$10, while Douglaston is quiet at \$36. Star Ferries have been done at \$46 for old shares and \$15 for the new issue. Shell Transports have inquiries at 61s. on the dividend of 3d. per share (coupon No. 12), paid in London on 1st instant. Reuter's Office wires a London quotation of 61s. 3d. for Name shares. Union Waterboats sold at \$11. Residair.—China Sugars sold at \$135 to \$140 cash, closing with further sellers at the higher rate; for end of October \$140 has been done. Luxons have sellers at \$15, but at \$13 buyers might be found.

Mining Shares.—Charbonnages, as well as Rauba are unchanged. Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's shares are quoted Tls. 81; the total output of the Company's three mines, for the week ended 12th ultimo, amounted to 31,188 tons of coal, and the sales during the same period to 24,434 tons.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks changed hands at \$64 and \$61 in the early part of the week; the rate jumping on Thursday to sales at \$70; yesterday \$68 has been accepted again, but there are more buyers wanted. Gen. Fenwicks, as well as New Amoy Docks, are unchanged. Shanghai Docks have advanced to Tls. 82 in the north. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have changed owners at \$561 and \$57, and have further inquiries at the latter figure. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have improved to buyers at Tls. 612 in the North.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands sold at \$107 to \$108; at latter rate shares are obtainable. Kowloon Lands sold at \$30 and West Points at \$61 (in Shanghai shares sold at \$47). Hongkong Hotels, old, sold and bought by buyers at \$68; the new issue is wanted at \$8. Humphreys' Estates have sellers and buyers at \$92 and Shanghai Lands buyers at Tls. 120.

Cotton Mills.—Shanghai quotes: Ewos Tls. 133, International Tls. 85, Laou Kuang Mows Tls. 110 and Soeychee Tls. 370. Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$8.

Sundry Manufacturing Companies.—China Light and Power changed hands at \$64 and \$68 closing with sellers at \$7. Hongkong electrics are wanted at \$20. Dairy Farms sold and continue in demand, at \$14. Green Island Cements have sellers at \$9 and ices at \$15. Ropes have been done at \$25. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged and without transactions.

Miscellaneous.—China-Borneos sold at \$14, and more shares can be placed. China Provinces have been fixed at \$9.60. Old Peak Tram shares have buyers at \$14. Langkawi are quoted Tls. 1,085 in the North. Watkins have been done at \$4 and \$3½, closing with sellers at the higher rate. In other stocks under this heading no sales have been reported, and rates are the same as those given in our last circular.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.
SELLING.

London—Bank T.T. 19 1/16
Do. demand..... 1/96
Do. 4 months' sight 1/91

France—Bank T.T. 2/1

America—Bank T.T. 1/91

Germany—Bank T.T. 1/91

India T.T. 1/91

Do. demand..... 1/91

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7/4

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 7/5

Japan—Bank T.T. 8/1

Java—Bank T.T. 1/5

Buying.

1 month's sight L/G. 1/91

6 months' sight L/G. 1/91

3 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 4/3

4 months' sight 4/3

10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/9

4 months' sight France 2/25

6 months' sight 2/27

4 months' sight Germany 1/83

Bar Silver 2/3

Bank of England rate 2/1

Sovereign 1/12 3/4

1 month's sight L/G. 1/91

6 months' sight L/G. 1/91

3 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 4/3

4 months' sight 4/3

10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1/9

4 months' sight France 2/25

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4 months' sight Germany 1/83

Bar Silver 2/3

Bank of England rate 2/1

Sovereign 1/12 3/4

1 month's sight L/G. 1/91

6 months' sight L/G. 1/91

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S Royal Mail Steamship Line.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers. From Hongkong.

From Quebec.

"MONTEAGLE"

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14TH.

"EMPEROR OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, JULY 24TH.

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, AUG. 14TH.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.

"Empress"

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m.

"Monteagle" 12 noon.
Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line). \$74.10/-

Passenger for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 443.

Via New York 445.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. HADDOCK, Geiger's Traffic Co.,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

SHANGHAI
Steamship On
YATSHING TUESDAY, 6th July, Noon.
TIENTSIN, WEIHAIWEI & C. FOO, CHINSHING TUESDAY, 6th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, FOOKSANG TUESDAY, 6th July, 3 P.M.
KOBÉ & YOKOAMA HINBANG WEDNESDAY, 7th July, 3 P.M.
MANILA LOONGSANG FRIDAY, 9th July, 4 P.M.
MOJI CHUNGSANG SUNDAY, 11th July, Daylight.
MANILA YUENSANG FRIDAY, 16th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ & MOJI KUTSANG* FRIDAY, 16th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The steamers Kutsang, Namkung and Yoksang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe, (Island Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodations for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Vampire Ports, Geeloo, Tientsin & Newchawang. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Ching, Linan, Chinghsu,) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 56.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1909.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon and staterooms—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardesses carried—all the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	Fees.	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	5,500	Mr. W. Almond.	MANILA	SATURDAY, 10th July, at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	5,500	Mr. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 17th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 3rd July, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. AMERICA MARU 1,000 tons gross Sail 30th Aug., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU 6,000 30th Oct., 1909, at Noon.
S.S. MANSHU MARU 5,000 10th Dec., 1909, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSDA,
Manager,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1909.

Shipping—Steamer.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamer

"CALEDONIEN,"

Captain Bruno, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about FRIDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent,
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

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Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN
CAB and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"

Captain W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above on or about 11th July.

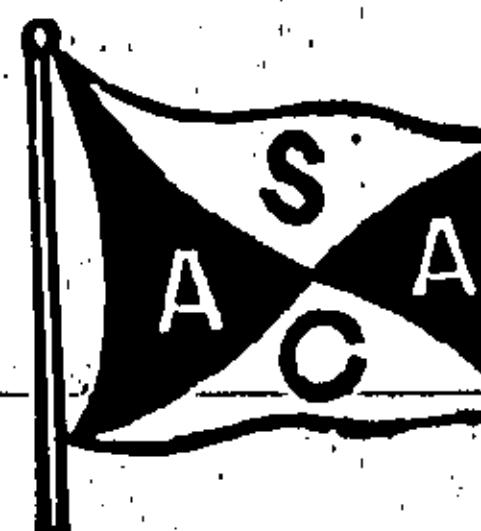
For Freight, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents,

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909.

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HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA
PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST).

S.S. "ST. PATRICK" ... On 13th July, 1909.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1909.

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AUSTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland
Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand,
Tasmania, &c.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

Mr.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1909.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Ports in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA,
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer | Tons | Captain | Sailing Date

*	Forward	6,352	J. Matthes	1909
Amber	4,363	J. Foyd	29th July	
Inverta	6,352	S. Shenton	26th Aug.	
				23rd Sept.

* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

ARMED EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

or further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

London's Buildings.

Hongkong: 1st July, 1909.

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THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"WELSH PRINCE,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1909.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1909.

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REGULAR STE

Shipping—Steamer.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
(Floro and Rubattino United Companies).
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLOC. (Taking Cargo at through Routes to PERSIAN GULF and BAUDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA)

THE Steamship
"CAPRI."

Captain Dini, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, and July, 1909. [16]

Shipping.**ARRIVAL.**

Phukimpeng., Br. s.s., 1,055, J. H. Scott, 3rd July.—Saigon 29th June, Rice and Coal.—*Wu Fat Sing*.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 2,100, H. C. Rohr, 3rd July, —Bangkok via Kuching 6th June, Rice and Wood.—B. & S.

Mandarin Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,554, K. Shimidzu, 3rd July.—Mikie 27th June, Coal.—M. B. K.

Knivaberg, Ger. s.s., 645, H. Niejahr, 3rd July.—Haiphong and Hollow 2nd July, Gen.—J. & Co.

Fochow, Br. s.s., 2,288, Pottinger, 3rd July, —Moj 27th June, Gen.—B. & Co.

Ship Shing, Br. s.s., 1,109, F. Monney, 3rd July.—Tientsin 22nd July, Chefoo 25th, and Swatow 2nd July, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Locksau, Ger. s.s., 1,020, W. Taubert, 3rd July.—Bangkok 26th June, Rice and Meal.—M. & Co.

Quinta, Ger. s.s., 987, F. Frahm, 3rd July, —Canton and July, Ballast.—S. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Lightning, for Singapore.

Shantung, for Batavia.

Fooshing, for Wuhu.

Tacoma Maru, for Keelung.

Singan, for Hoishow.

Dale Maru, for Swatow.

Rajah Maru, for Swatow.

Namang, for Shanghai.

Changchow, for Newchwang.

Cambyres, for Moji.

Hilary, for Saigon.

Empress of China, for Shanghai.

Huichow, for Swatow.

Chipping, for Canton.

Liman, for Shinghai.

Departures

July 3.

Zefiro, for Manila.

Oriane, for Seattle.

Victoria, for Haiphong.

Kilda, for Chefoo.

Tacoma Maru, for Tacoma.

Empress of China, for Vancouver.

Lightning, for Calcutta.

Namang, for Shanghai, &c.

Changchow, for Newchwang.

Tifpanaz, for Batavia.

Glenaray, for Keelung.

Spir, for Bangkok.

Shantung, for Surabaya.

Stegan, for Hoishow.

Ichang, for Iloilo.

Passenger arrivals.

Per **Phukimpeng**, from Saigon—Mr. Fleuriet, and 360 Chinese.

Passenger departure.

Per **Prince-Regent Luitpold**, for Bremen, &c.—Messrs. H. H. Archbold, Hans Bulow, B. P. Bradley, B. B. Butler, Bergtresser, Guide Brügelbach, Chang, L. J. Chapman, Cheng, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Cole, Major and Mrs. Cornwall, Mr. F. T. Chapple, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Dekker, Messrs. M. C. Dekker, Ewest, van Elten, Capt. and Mrs. W. Fretwell, Messrs. S. F. Fisher, H. Friedlich, E. Ger, Z. Gellatius, A. v. Hofmann, H. Jungmann, B. Krug, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kwost, Mrs. Kolbe, Mrs. Kaumann, Miss F. Kuehne, Messrs. O. Lindner, W. C. Lingdon, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and child, Misses E. de Oliveira, V. Palmer, Messrs. Poppe, F. Pele, Rotondi, Dr. Scheide, A. Schaefer, Schokavy, J. Symington, H. Summers and son, Mrs. J. O. Sexton, Messrs. M. S. Tarbell, C. G. Thomson, Mrs. Consul da Vella, and Miss Helen Woodward.

Shipping Reports.

Mr. **Mandalay Maru**, from Miike.—S.W. monsoon outside.

Mr. **Fochow**, from Moji.—Fresh S'ly winds and weather generally.

Mr. **Phukimpeng**, from Saigon.—Moderate S. to S.E. winds and sea, fine weather throughout.

Mr. **Chipping**, from Chefoo to Lat.-27° N. light to moderate S.W. winds and fine weather.

Lat. 27° N. to Ockiao, moderate to strong S.W. wind increasing to S.W. wind Swatow to Hongkong light to moderate S.W. wind and fine weather.

Post Office.

Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1,025, R. Hasje, 27th June, —Swatow 26th June, Ballast.—S. W. & Co., Hinsang, Br. s.s., 1,536, A. G. Smith, 26th June, —Moji 20th June, Coal.—J. M. & Co., Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, E. Forsyth, 29th June, —Canton 28th June, Gen.—B. & S., Macao, Ger. s.s., 906, R. G. Zöller, 26th June, —Bangkok 25th June, and Swatow 25th, Rice.—B. & S.

Muncaster Castle, Br. s.s., 3,050, P. Watson, 2nd July, —Philadelphia via Durban 30th April, Case Oil and Wax.—D. & Co., Ltd., Neumannia, Ger. s.s., 2,794, H. Feldmann, 14th June, —Moji 8th June, Coal.—H. A. L.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,452, W. E. Filmer, 29th June, —San Francisco via Port 1st June, Mails and Gen.—T. K. R.

Pelbo, Ger. s.s., 800, R. Vassel, 30th June, —South Sea Islands via Manila 28th June, Ballast.—H. A. L.

Phraoang, Ger. s.s., 1,025, Fr. von Mangelsdorff, 28th June, —Ilibow 27th June, Rice.—B. & S.

Prometheus, Nor. s.s., 1,024, H. Jensen, and July, —Bangkok via Swatow 24th June, Rice, Logwood and Sall.—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

Rajaburi, Ger. s.s., 1,189, H. Brewer, 25th June, —Bangkok 18th June, Rice.—M. & Co., Seminole, Br. s.s., 3,797, H. D. Clark, 1st July, —San Francisco and June, and Mororan 2nd, Bulk Oil.—S. O. Co.

Simongan, Dut. s.s., 1,102, H. Vos, 20th June, —Samarang 14th June, Sugar.—Yuen Fo Hong.

Tango Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,672, S. Ishikawa, 22nd June, —Shanghai 19th June, Flour, Coal and Milk, &c.—N. Y. K.

Tean, Br. s.s., 1,350, A. W. Outerbridge, 2nd July, —Manila 20th June, Gen.—B. & S.

Varwars, Ger. s.s., 643, Ulderip, 30th June, —Penang and Singapore 8th June, Gen.—J. & Co.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,206, Wavell, 29th June, —Moji 23rd June, Coal.—B. & S.

Yunnan, Br. s.s., 1,150, Jones, 1st July, —Swatow 30th June, Ballast.—B. & S.

SAILING Vessel.

Sumatra, Ger. schooner, 520, C. Nacev, 22nd May, —New Guinea 30th April, Gen.—M. & Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels From Agents Due

Borneo ... Sandakan, M. & Co ... July 4

Tjiliwoong ... Moji, J. C. J. L. ... July 4

Tjimahi ... Billiton, J. C. J. L. ... July 4

Scandia ... Foochow, H. A. L. ... July 4

Kumsang ... Singapore, J. C. J. L. ... July 4

Laisang ... Singapore, J. C. J. L. ... July 4

Biago Maru ... Shanghai, N. Y. K. ... July 5

Yawata Maru ... Manila, S. T. & Co ... July 5

Rubi ... Manila, S. T. & Co ... July 5

Kumano Maru ... Nagasaki, N. Y. K. ... July 5

Capri ... Singapore, J. C. & Co ... July 6

Montenegro ... Japan, C. P. R. Co ... July 6

Siberia ... Siberia, P. M. Co ... July 6

Caledonian ... Singapore, W. M. ... July 6

Aki Maru ... Moji, N. Y. K. ... July 6

Yeddo ... Singapore, W. M. Co ... July 6

Taiyuan ... Sydney, B. & S. ... July 6

Emp. of India ... Vancouver, C. P. R. Co ... July 15

Bombay Maru ... Bombay, N. Y. K. ... July 15

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From July 2nd to July 8th, 1909.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

By the Mean Tide.

Mean Height.

Mean Time.

Height.

Mean Height.

Mean Time.</

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT ¹	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$2,000,334	{ Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$36,024	54 % \$1,025 buyers London £96.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$150,000 }	\$10,223	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	... \$51
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$250	{ \$1,500,000 \$32,757 \$41,990 \$150,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	74 % \$105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£8	{ Th. 150,000 Th. 305,747 Th. 118,477 }	Th. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	51 % Th. 108 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	15,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$193,448 \$105,349 \$68,160 }	\$2,044.911	{ Final of \$17 making \$17 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	54 % \$837 1/2 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	15,000	\$200	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$193,448 \$105,349 \$68,160 }	£7,7,7,17	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	74 % \$230
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$200	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$183,663 }	\$275.341	\$6 and bonus \$4 for 1907	74 % \$114 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$183,663 }	\$165.711	\$27 for 1907	8 % \$345 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	£25	£25	{ \$7,000 \$264,618 \$29,000 }	£10,085	£1 for 1906 .....	... \$10 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	£50	£50	{ \$25,000 \$60,500 }	Nil	2/- for year ending 30.6.1908	7 % \$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	£15	£15	{ \$7,000 \$25,000 \$60,500 }	\$20,379	Final of 12 making \$2 for 1908	74 % \$33
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 }	£13,755	{ £/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9.11/16 = \$3,154	4 % \$66
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £240,000 }	£13,750	Final of £14 making £14 for 1908	74 % \$115 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Th. 50	Th. 50	{ Th. 50 £1 £1 }	Th. 14,510	Final of Th. 14 making Th. 31 for 1908	74 % \$115 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	4,000,000	£1	£1	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£65,817	Final of £12 for 1908	74 % \$115 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£3,121	£1 for 1907	4 % \$26
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Th. 50	Th. 50	{ Th. 50 Th. 40,479 Th. 8,000 }	Th. 2,315	Final of Th. 14 making Th. 21 for 1908	74 % \$115 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$350,000 \$36,848 }	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	31 % \$140 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	Dr. 515,893	\$3 for 1907 .....	... \$15 sellers
Parak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Th. 50	Th. 50	{ Th. 100,000 }	Th. 9,773	Th. 31 for year ending 31.8.08	Th. 100 sales
MINING.							
Ching's Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £175,000 £122,893 }	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No.12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 % \$18 1/2 sellers
Rub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £18,100 £11,191 }	£1,191	No. 12 of £1 = 48 cents	\$9 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Penwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	£25	£25	{ £45,976 }	Dr. 57,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	... \$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£50	£50	{ £550,000 £36,800 }	£10,103	Final of £1 1/2 making £3 1/2 for 1907 .....	... \$57 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa' Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£50	£50	{ £97,193 £200,000 }	£18,078	Final of £4 making £8 for 1908	124 % \$68 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Th. 100	Th. 100	{ Th. 1,000,000 }	Th. 13,743	Interim of £4 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	64 % Th. 82
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Th. 100	Th. 100	{ Th. 697,257 Th. 50,000 Th. 115,000 }	Th. 22,818	Final of Th. 6 making Th. 10 for 1908	64 % Th. 103
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Th. 100	Th. 100	{ Th. 15,000 £15,000 }	Th. 4,134	Th. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	54 % \$104 sellers
Astor House Hotel-Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	£25	£25	{ £15,000 £15,000 }	£4,233	£2 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	... \$20
General Stores, Limited	40,000	£25	£25	{ £15,000 £15,000 }	£24,612	£1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue .....	... \$20
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	6,000	£25	£25	{ £15,000 £15,000 }	£95	Final of £3 making £6 for 1908 .....	... \$20
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	£10	£10	{ £15,000 £211,172 }	£16,475	Final of £3 1/2 making £7 for 1908	64 % \$20
Humphry's Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	£10	£10	{ £15,000 £15,000 }	£5,486	60 cents for 1908	64 % \$20
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	£25	£25	{ £15,000 £15,000 }	£278	£1 for 19.8	5 % \$20
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Th. 50	Th. 50	{ Th. 1,175,045 Th. 33,000 }	Th. 142,404	Final of Th. 3 and bonus of Th. 2 making Th. 8 for 1908	64 % \$120 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	£50	£50	{ none }	£1,968	Final of £2 making £4 for 1908	81 % \$46 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Th. 50	Th. 50	{ Th. 150,000 Th. 15,939 }	Th. 8,820	Th. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	44 % \$133
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing' Company, Limited	125,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 % \$84 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Th. 75	Th. 75	{ Th. 175,000 }	Th. 8,372	Th. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	Th. 88 sellers
Laou-kang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Th. 100	Th. 100	{ none }	Th. 4 for 1908	Th. 4 for 1908	Th. 109 sellers
Sey Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Th. 100	Th. 100	{ Th. 31,172 }	Th. 15,912	Th. 50 for 1906	Th. 375
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	£15	£15	{ £1,500 Nil }	£648	1/10 per share for 1907 = 1.037	10 % \$104
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	Nil	\$1.20 or 1908	8 % \$141
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	Nil	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	\$7 sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	181,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£64,07	80 cents for 1908	\$60 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£7 1/2	£6	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£1,348	£1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	54 % \$164 buyers
Great Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£3,756	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 % \$12
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 % \$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	£20	£20	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£8,957	£2 for year ending 29.2.09	54 % \$20
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£5,195	£1 and bonus 20 cents for year ending 29.2.09	6 % \$20
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£7,616	Final of £1 1/2 per share making £9 for 1908	124 % \$155 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	6,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£7,790	Final of £1 1/2 per share making £3 for 1908	8 % \$25
Matschappi tot Mijn, Bosch en Landbouwexp. plattelat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£16,083	2nd Quarterly div. of Th. 13 for account 1909	4 % \$105
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£2,202	80 cents on fully paid shares and 80 cents on £1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 % \$138 buyers
Philippines Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	{ £10,000 £10,000 }	£18,440	None	3 % \$138 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Th. 50	Th. 50	{ Th. 100,000 }	Th. 6,603	Final of Th. 4 making Th. 7 1/2 for 1907	64 % \$113 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Th. 20	Th. 20	{ Th. 14,820 Th. 5,000 }	Th. 5,250	Final Th. 5 making Th. 8 for 1908	44 % \$166 sales
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,810	£20	£20	{ none }	Th. 23,058	Final of 3/-making 4/- for 1908	\$145 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,00						

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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五六十年元統宣

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The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1909.

DOCKING COMPETITION.

(26th June.)

The recent communication from our Manila correspondent regarding the tenders for the construction of steel lighters and a river steamer for the Philippine Government, will have convinced the most sceptical of the keen competition now existing between the numerous shipbuilding and repairing yards in the leading ports in the Far East. Hongkong alone was represented by no less than four bidders for the Manila contracts, viz., three British firms and a Chinese. While Shanghai, Singapore and Manila were represented by two each, respectively. For some time past docking accommodation in China waters was vested in what amounted to monopolistic corporations, and while it cannot be said that these companies employed their advantageous positions to enforce a tariff of exorbitant charges, their half-yearly balance sheets, showing as they did remunerative profits to the shareholders, tempted firms with illimitable resources at their command to make a bold bid in order to capture a share of the trade once exclusively enjoyed by the pioneer companies who, in the earlier days of their existence, had to struggle against difficulties from which they ultimately emerged with success. So great, however, has been the rush to employ capital in extensive repairing and building yards with their up-to-date plant and machinery that it may fairly be considered that the number of such establishments now existing in the principal ports of China is far in excess of actual and prospective requirements of the shipping which is passing through a period of such severe depression. We have left out of consideration such establishments as the Admiralty Dock in Victoria, the American drydock *Lewy* at Cavite, and the German floating dock at Tsinhsiau, all of which are maintained for war-work required by vessels of the respective Governments concerned. As far as competition is not in itself a sufficiently serious factor to engage the earnest attention of the management of the important industrial institutions we now learn that there's every probability that Vancouver in the near future will be provided with an up-to-date drydock, with accompanying machine shops, etc. The proposal has been in the air for some time past, and is now understood to be taking definite form, as it is stated that negotiations are in progress in Ottawa. The sum which will be expended on the undertaking is \$1,250,000 (Gold). The syndicate which is to undertake work is headed by Mr. Nicol P. Thomson, of Vancouver, and the site which has been selected is the Ross and Howard Ironworks, on Burrard Inlet. Some time ago an option was taken on this land, and the deal will be put through within a short time, as it is proposed to start work on the undertaking this summer. The dimensions of the proposed drydock are not yet known, but it is believed that it will be of a capacity to take in all the merchant vessels which go to British Columbia waters. It is believed that the new dock will be large enough to accommodate the *Empress* liners, and if any mishap overtakes them in local waters they will be able to effect repairs at Vancouver. At present, whenever the docking of these vessels becomes necessary, they have to wait until they reach Hongkong. The establishment of this dock at Vancouver will mean a great impetus to the shipping business of that port. It was arranged for over two years ago, when the Dominion Government made an appropriation. The fact that the scheme is now on the eve of consummation is due in large measure to the representations made by a Vancouver delegation which recently visited Ottawa and laid the matter before the Government. Hitherto the C. P. R. Co. has been one of the best constituents of the Hongkong shipyards; their periodical docking for the Board of Trade survey and annual overhaul has been the means of keeping a large number of hands profitably employed at Kowloon. What the loss of the three liners may mean to the interests affected, it is, of course, impossible to say; but it sincerely be trusted that a Company which is capable of serving the C. P. R. so efficiently and economically in the past will have a moral claim upon the directors of the steamship concern for consideration in the future. Apart from the purely moral aspect of the question, viewed from the commercial standpoint it is very doubtful if Vancouver can offer inducements over Hongkong in point of economy in drydocking or repairing the world-renowned boats of the Pacific when occasion arises.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

In our issue of the 16th inst., we made reference to the fact that Mr. H. N. Mody had thought fit to extend the period for the collection of subscriptions for an Endowment Fund for the proposed University from the 1st of June to the end of the year. At the time we reproduced some interesting comment from the *Birmingham Post* of the 16th May, the gist of which was to the effect that the Chinese Association in London was endeavouring to secure subscriptions for the Hongkong fund. We took the opportunity to remark that it seemed rather strange that the information that Mr. Mody had generally extended the time limit, while which

that gentleman's conditional offer was to hold good should have been withheld from the Hongkong public, who have a right to know the progress of the scheme, when the same information was sent to and published in England. We now learn that this step was taken in deference to Mr. Mody's express wish to temporarily withhold the eminently satisfactory news with a view to hurrying the rate at which subscriptions were coming in. It was thought, and rightly so, that in this manner, the ardour which more or less fills those who are desirous of seeing the University established would not be abated, a contingency which would doubtless have arisen had it been an open secret that there were fully six months longer in which to send in subscriptions. This is it should be and only shows the spirit which actuates the promoters of the scheme. When the idea of a University for Hongkong, as a central point where students from various parts of the Middle Kingdom could congregate in the general desire for knowledge, was first mooted, the consensus of opinion pointed to the conclusion that the majority of those qualified to speak on the subject with authority were inclined to belittle the feasibility of the project from the difficulty of ensuring the £10,000 within the limited period. The tremendous possibilities for an increased importance which would unquestionably accrue to the advantage of Hongkong were recognised on all sides, but the necessary wherewithal with which to realise this highly desirable scheme was the only and the main difficulty to be encountered. Thanks to whole-hearted co-operation met with on every hand the minimum amount required for a start is now practically assured and it remains to be seen to what further extent assistance will be forthcoming in order to enable more than the originally contemplated two chairs for medicine and applied science to be created. We have good reason to believe that the General Committee have not remained inactive during the interval of silence so far as the general community is concerned and that before long information may be available for publication which should be of interest to those who are looking forward to the successful accomplishment of the project.

JAPAN'S COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

(28th June.)

Last year we reviewed at some length the general fiscal and economic condition of Japan as evidenced from the annual report issued by the Department of Finance. That report showed that commercial activity had been retarded by the element of speculation which was entered into by many reputable companies, with the result that there followed a season of depression. From the report on the conditions prevailing during the financial year 1908-9 it is evident that the bubble era has passed and given way to a more stable and satisfactory method of business. The report is quite candid and states that the year started amid general depression due to a variety of circumstances, which are set forth with much perspicacity. Trade with China was at a standstill owing to the depreciation in the price of silver and copper, while the American and European markets were just recovering from the panic which originated in the United States. It is stated that there was a reduction in the sale of goods owing to the dullness in trade, resulting in a gradual accumulation of the stock of raw silk, cotton yarn, textile fabrics and most other goods intended for home consumption or for exportation abroad. We learn from this official publication that cotton mills contracted their operations, textile manufacturers also reduced their output, and there was no trade in which the difficulty of carrying on its work was not felt; and, especially, those enterprises which had been expanded after the war were mostly fallen into a pitiful condition. About March or April, the exports of Japan to South China suffered generally from dullness of trade; and as to home markets, towards the end of the financial year when, from considerations of the national receipts and expenditures, capital is absorbed by the National Treasury, the banks, observing the economic conditions since the beginning of the year, became very cautious and did their utmost to recall their loans. From these circumstances the money market grew very tight and not a few banks were embarrassed by lack of funds. About May and June, although the general situation showed as yet no sign of return to its normal condition, the rate of interest on deposits had previously been raised and, moreover, the money for the redemption of the first series of Exchequer Bonds and the interest on the estimated purchase-price of railways were paid out, so that the banks had now some surplus funds in hand; and this fact, together with the trade depression, kept the money market very quiet during the first half of the year. In the second half-year the Government planned and published a scheme for financial readjustment and redemption of the national debt, which produced a good impression both at home and abroad and not only raised the market prices of national loan bonds and all other negotiable papers in Japan, but also brought about a brisk sale of Japanese bonds abroad, and gave an upward tendency to their prices. Matters improved as the year progressed but not sufficiently so to lead to any great advance in commercial dealings. We read that "in the foreign trade market, the depreciation of silver still went on and the trade with China remained inactive, and though our export trade with the United States looked promising from May, that country had not completely recovered from the effects of its trade depression and un-

derwent the excitement of a presidential election, so that the trade remained on the whole inactive to the end of the year." As thus, our home and foreign trade was depressed throughout the year, the prices which had since the beginning of the year, shown a general downward tendency, fell suddenly again at the end of the year. And so, while commercial transactions were far from brisk the banks kept their funds in hand, and, moreover, the National Treasury threw a considerable sum of money upon the market by the redemption of the first series of Exchequer Bonds, &c., and as no new ventures were made in the productive industries generally, the demand for capital was very small and bank deposits increased so that the money market became more inactive than ever. What will strike the observer of affairs Japan is the acquiescence of the people in the raising of taxes to meet current liabilities. In Britain, because it is proposed to increase the duties on spirits and beer, to raise the income tax, and to make the wealthy bear the burdens of the poor, there has been an outcry against the Government, but although placed in somewhat similar circumstances the Japanese have made no murmur, but paid the taxes like the good patriots they are known to be. As the report states, with the object of maintaining for the future the balance between the annual revenue and expenditure and strengthening the financial basis, when the Budget for that financial year was made up, plans were on the one hand made for increasing the revenue and on the other all expenditure other than the most urgent were reduced; the already fixed continuing expenditures were, by altering the annual sums to be disbursed for the purpose, spread over as many years as possible, the issue of public loans was avoided, and the deficit which was unavoidable was met by means of increased taxation, for which purpose the tax on "shūrūt" (different kinds of sake), was raised by three to ten yen, the sugar excise was also raised by one yen to two yen and a half per hundred kin, a consumption tax of one yen per koku was imposed upon kerosene, and the sale price of the monopoly tobacco raised by thirty per cent; and further, plans were made for the redemption of the first series of Exchequer Bonds which amounted to yen 97,000,000 (Ls. 9,935,471). Both the revenue and expenditure of the Budget for the financial year 1908-9, including those of the supplementary Budget, which had been made up on the above-mentioned lines came to yen 69,797,671 (Ls. 6,484,346); and if to this is added yen 6,990,748 (Ls. 761,045), the amount of the supplementary Budget passed at the twenty-fifth session of the Diet, the total for both the revenue and expenditure comes to yen 66,788,419 (Ls. 6,400,391). The return shows that there was an excess in revenue receipts over estimates of some yen 45,000,000. With regard to trade generally it is stated that there was a slackening in exports to foreign countries but it is satisfactory to note that the export trade to Great Britain rose to yen 25,521,000 (Ls. 2,614,053), an increase of yen 3,078,000 (Ls. 315,272) on the preceding year, while the import trade with that country stood at yen 107,795,000 (Ls. 10,417,765), which though it was a decrease of yen 8,451,000 (Ls. 865,615) on the preceding year, was the largest volume of import trade with any single country for the year; and the total amount of Japan's export and import trade with Great Britain was equivalent to 16 per cent. of the total foreign trade. The sum of her export trade with Great Britain and that with its colonies and dependencies amounted to yen 236,506,000 (Ls. 24,224,726), or 29 per cent. of the total foreign trade; from which it may be inferred how intimate are the commercial relations between the two countries. The export trade with the United States amounted to yen 121,997,000 (Ls. 12,495,850), which though it shows a decrease of yen 100,000 (Ls. 912,091) on the preceding year, was the largest volume of export trade with any single country, and if we add to it the export trade with the Philippines and Hawaii, the total comes up to yen 127,535,000 (Ls. 13,063,095); and the imports from the United States amounted to yen 75,637,000 (Ls. 7,952,665), which if the imports from the Philippines and Hawaii are added to them, comes up to yen 79,273,000 (Ls. 8,119,738), so that Japan's total trade with these three countries reached in 1908 yen 206,808,000 (Ls. 21,282,833), or nearly one-fourth of her total foreign trade. Japan's trade with China showed a considerable decrease on that of the preceding year, but in the circumstances that was to be expected. On the whole, the report indicates that Japan is making strenuous efforts to reach that commercial success which she deserves, and everything points to increasing prosperity for the Island Kingdom of the Orient.

VICEROY CHANG JEN-CHUN.

(30th June.)

The promotion of His Excellency Chang Jen-chun, Viceroy at Canton, to the Vice-royalty of the Liang Kiang in succession to H. E. Tuan Fang, at the present juncture is a circumstance which will be regretted by those who have followed with intelligent interest His Excellency's short course of administration in the neighbouring province. Following the government of the veteran Chou Yu, who succeeded the energetic and resolute Shum in the Viceroyalty of Canton, Chang Jen-chun within the first weeks of his administration was brought face to face with an international problem which

at one time threatened to be so acute as to very nearly strain the good relations between the two neighbouring friendly Powers of China and Japan. We allude to the *Tatsu Maru* affair, which might well be now relegated to the limbo of the forgotten past but for its connection with the initiation of the administration of the subject of our notice. More closely connected with Hongkong, however, His Excellency Chang was brought into prominence soon after his arrival at the Southern Capital by reason of his negotiations with Admiral Sir Arthur Moore for the suppression of piracy in the Canton Delta. How successfully those negotiations had been seen in the arrangement concluded with the then Commander-in-Chief of the British South China Squadron, which provided for a fleet of patrol launches and guard-boats, besides large fast-steaming cruisers for the efficient policing of the waters of the West and Pearl Rivers. Though the exchange of communications between the Government of Hongkong and Canton in the matter of subsidiary coinage has not resulted to the entire satisfaction of British merchants and traders in this Colony, it must be conceded that, yielding to the representations in the interest of the Colonial Government, Viceroy Chang ordered the temporary stoppage in the minting of small coins in conformity with the undertaking made to Sir John Jordan by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking. It was not until the mercantile class in Canton urged for a greater output of the silver token within the province that the provincial mint renewed the normal output of the subsidiary currency, which, unfortunately, continue to find their way in large quantities into this Colony. As manifesting the cordial relations which have subsisted between the two interdependent ports of Canton and Hongkong, the present Viceroy has done more to assist in the building of the Chinese section of the all-important Canton-Kowloon Railway than any of his predecessors. Fully alive to the necessity of rapid communication between the two neighbouring trading centres, and anxious to promote the interests of the inhabitants of the vast territory under his administration, the aged Viceroy took that lively personal interest in the commencement and building of the railroad that has gone far to the early completion of this most important undertaking. The pregnant address which he delivered on the memorable occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Canton terminal station in April last shows the true spirit which animates the Viceroy in regard to the progressive notions he holds for the material advancement of his people. Not only does he aspire to their material progress but he is ever watchful of their moral and intellectual well-being. Abundant evidence of this fact is found in the tangible proof he has just recently furnished for the material advancement of his people. Fully sympathetic has His Excellency Chang Jen-chun been towards the Hongkong University project, which is destined to be of such incalculable benefit to the Chinese people, in particular to those of South China, that he has come forward with a promised donation of \$200,000 subscribed by the provincial departments of his Government and is believed to be exerting his influence to secure another like amount from the mass of the people in Kwangtung and Kwangi. It is to be hoped that His Excellency Chang will translate his practical sympathy towards the University scheme to the new sphere of his activities and thereby secure from the wealthy gentry and populace of the rich provinces of Szechuan the same measure of support that has been forthcoming from Canton. Another instance of his friendly attitude in his foreign relations may be cited in the assistance which he and his Government tendered to the Italians who suffered by the terrible calamity which reduced Messina to ruins in the earthquake at the beginning of this year. When his own provinces were visited by disaster, such as the catastrophic floods and devastating typhoons of last year, the sympathetic Viceroy showed himself most solicitous of the necessities of the Chinese who were reduced to frightful straits. He did not content himself with receiving reports from his subordinates, but Viceroy Chang made it a point of personally visiting the shocking scenes of distress and alleviating all whom it was within his power to succour. Not only have the inhabitants of Kwangtung evoked his interest and sympathy in their hour of trial and distress but in matters commercial also he has worked indefatigably in their interest. There are evidences that under the wise administration of the retiring Viceroy Canton has progressed as a commercial and industrial centre.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

(1st July.)

The report which has been submitted to Government by Mr. F. J. Badley, the Captain Superintendent of Police, for last year shows a satisfactory diminution in the number of crimes committed in the Colony, or, more properly speaking, that have been brought to the notice of the zealous officers of his Department. The total number of all cases was 9,564 as against 11,540 in 1907, being a decrease of 1,978 or 17.14 per cent. In the division of these cases into serious and minor offences, there appears a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of 64 cases, or 1.03 per cent. in the former, and of 1,014 cases or 23.24 per cent. in the latter. The decreases were shown under the heads of unlawful possession, larceny, felonies not already given and burglary with \$4,000, 16 and 4 cases respectively; while under larceny, robbery, larceny from dwelling and kidnapping and protection of women and children there are increases of 1, 19, 56 and 5 cases. Gang robberies show an enormous increase from 6 cases in 1907 to 26 last year. Gambling continues to be rife in the Colony and 132 warrants were executed and convictions obtained as against 147 in the preceding twelve months. The estimated value of property stolen during the year was \$190,211.10 as against \$141,353.98 in 1907. There was a susceptible diminution in the number of search warrants for prepared opium, last year's figure being 1,821 as compared with 1,057 for the year before. As showing the diverse character of police duties it may be mentioned that the department had to deal with no less than over 20,000 applications for various forms of licences, which in detail were as follows:— 1,715 for Hongkong jinrikishas. (Reduced by 100 on 1st June, and 75 on 1st December, 1908); 50 Quarry Bay jinrikishas; 25 Kowloon jinrikishas; 25 private vehicles (16 carriages; 5 motor cars and 4 horses); 1,118 truck licences; 589 Hongkong chairs; 60 Hill District chairs; 3 garris, and 17,350 drivers and bearers; they are continually coming and going, hence the large number of the latter. In addition to the foregoing 1,760 dogs were licensed during 1908; 17 watch dogs were licensed free of charge, 114 dogs were destroyed, and 134 stray dogs were impounded and restored to owners or ransomed. The finger impressions system is still pursued by the Police, which accounts for 1,68 males and one female being identified as having previous convictions against them. This number is 26 less than during the year 1907. As might have been expected the conduct of the police could not fail of commendation at the hands of the head of the department as it has been the subject of favourable comment by the Governor. This is what Mr. Badley wrote:—"The conduct of the European contingent (average strength 245) was very good. The total number of reports against them was 37 as against 56 in 1907. There were 6 reports for being drunk or under the influence of drink as against 16 in 1907; 2 for sleeping on duty as against one, 1 for disorderly conduct and 8 for neglect of duty. The conduct of the Indian contingent (average strength 388) was on the whole good. There were 40 reports as against 465 for the preceding year. For drunkenness there were 88 as against 61, for disorderly conduct 30, as against 23, for neglect of duty 33 as against 52, for absence from duty 38 as against 51, for gossiping and idling on duty 77 as against 91; and for sleeping on duty 24 as against 40; 278 men had no report. Fourteen Indian Constables were convicted by the Police Magistrate (so dismissed from the Force):—1 for obtaining money by false pretences, 1 for allowing a prisoner to escape, 3 for giving false testimony, 2 for disorderly conduct, 5 for assault, 1 for receiving a bribe, and 1 for larceny. The behaviour of the Chinese contingent (average strength 328) was fair. There were altogether 1,044 reports, as against 1,080 in 1907. There were two reports for drunkenness as against 5, 112 for sleeping on duty as against 104, 17 for disorderly conduct as against 21, and 374 for minor offences as against 356. One sergeant interpreter was convicted by the Police Magistrate for larceny and 11 Constables (so dismissed) for the following offences:—1 for following a prisoner to escape, 3 for assault, a robbery, a forlornry, 1 for larceny, 1 for absence from Station and duty, and 2 for misconduct. 66 men of this contingent were not reported during the year. The seamen, coxswains, engineers and stokers (average strength 144) had 215 reports as compared with 225 for last year. For drunkenness there was no report (same as last year), 106 for absence from station and late for duty as against 102 in the previous year. Three seamen were convicted by the Police Magistrate, one for assault and two for larceny. 45 had no report recorded against them. His Excellency the Governor was pleased to highly commend the Police for services rendered by them during the typhoon of the 27th July, the boycott riot of the 1st and 2nd November, and on several other occasions during the year. The rewards meted out to the members of the Police do not appear to have been either indiscriminately distributed or too liberally granted, a fact which certainly tends to enhance their value. We learn that one inspector was granted a medal for long and meritorious service, one inspector and one European sergeant were recommended by His Excellency the Governor and granted medals for services in the Sha Tin murder case and the robbery at Tallow Bay. One European sergeant was granted a reward for plucky arrest of an armed burglar after receiving severe injuries. One Indian sergeant was granted a reward for zeal and intelligence displayed in a case of larceny. One Chinese sergeant was granted a medal for good work done in connection with an assault case, one Chinese sergeant was granted a reward for zealous and active service rendered by him in the recovery of stolen property and six Chinese constables were granted rewards for plucky conduct, zeal and activity shown in the discharge of their duties. The report concludes with a reference to the New Territories on which the District Officer reports as follows:—"Serious crime is less than ever, and the presence of the Police is now understood and appreciated. The rumour of the removal of Au Tau Station was at one's followed by a number of influential petitions for its retention. Mir Bay alone has given much trouble, but the enforcement of Section 29 of the Local Communities Ordinance in Ping Chau Island has done much towards bringing this troublesome district into order. The section of the Ordinance was also applied to Sheung Shui, but the

conditions in this case were not so much those of serious crime as of defiance of the Police. The effect of the application has I think been excellent, as showing the villagers that the Government does possess an effective weapon for dealing with conspiracy and passive resistance. The co-operation of the Chinese officials over the border has also been of the greatest value to us; and the feeling that China no longer offers an asylum to the criminal is responsible in no small degree for the orderliness of the Territory."

CHINA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

(2nd July.)

We have received a Yellow Book from the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs relating to the working of the Imperial Post Office during 1905. The report is the work of Mr. T. Ply, Postal Secretary, who in the opening paragraph of his valuable review states that the predominating feature of the year has been a solid and substantial increase in every branch of postal work. The total number of establishments has been raised from 2,863 to 3,493; postal articles—letters, postcards, newspapers, books, and samples—which for 1905 totalled 168 millions, have reached 252 millions, a striking advance, which speaks well of future possibilities. Parcels have increased from 1,920,000 to 2,455,000, the weight in kilos being 7,555,000, against 5,900,000 previously reported; with a corresponding increase in value; this large advance is the more notable having regard to the recent rule for the compulsory insurance of parcels of the value of \$30 or over. Chinese letters in clubbed mails have risen from 6 to 8 millions; the number of mails being 415,000, as compared with 344,000, with a gross weight of 83,000 kilos, against 74,000, which shows that native postal rates are flourishing at the expense of the Imperial Post Office, but that they are taking more advantage of the facilities it affords. Money-order transactions have considerably increased, representing in issued and cashed a total movement of funds of not less than 5 million Taikwan taels, or half a million over the figure for the previous year. Revenue itself shows considerable advance, in better proportion as development increases from year to year, with the working expenses; and this notwithstanding the swelling of the latter due to various improvements introduced in general organization and a general rise of the salaries for the native staff last September. Postal operations were carried on regularly at all points, and but few peculiar difficulties are to be recorded. The report then proceeds to deal in detail with the Northern districts which we may pass over for the present. Dealing with the South, Mr. Ply writes—South China, consisting of the provinces of Fukien, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, and Yunnan, records an increase of 204 establishments, to 1,010 million articles, and 90,000 parcels, progress being principally attributable to the first two provinces, Fukien, divided into three postal districts—Santung, Foochow, and Amoy—shows a slight advance on the returns of the preceding year, but financial results are not yet up to expectations. Progress is slow among these mountainous districts, with, excluding the ports, a population impoverished and illiterate. Money-order business at Foochow increased considerably, whilst at Amoy 55 Box Offices were opened and steady increase was recorded in both mail matter and parcels. Kwangtung, a rich province, maintains exceptional progress. The postal districts within its borders are Swatow, Canton—administered by a Postal Commissioner, with jurisdiction over the sub-districts of Wuchow, Samtui, and Pakhoi—and Kiangchow, on the island of Hainan. At Swatow mail matter increased from 1,800,000 to 4,100,000; parcels, from 50,000 to 87,000. A feature of the year was the opening of the new postal premises in May, performed by the Circuit Tao-tai in his official capacity, in the presence of all the officials, leading residents, and merchants, both Chinese and foreign. The popularity of the service is spreading and great keenness has been manifested on the part of the young natives of the province to be enrolled as Clerks in the Post Office. Canton has done splendidly and keeps up its reputation for advancement and progress, both in receipts and substantial work. In the whole district establishments have increased from 407 to 570; mail matter, from 16 to 22 millions; and parcels, from 145,000 to 177,000. In the Canton district proper 114 new establishments have been added, mail matter has increased by nearly 6 millions, and parcels by 30,000. In Hengchau and Shantung sections alone there are now 130 postal establishments functioning. Native letters posted in Canton for Hongkong number 60,000 more than in the preceding year, figures the more satisfactory as heretofore Chinese correspondence with Hongkong was small. Pakhoi has increased its establishments to 23, and mail matter reaches 49,000 articles. The postal extension necessary in this small sub-district is now practically complete. Kiangchow, on the island of Hainan, appears to have a very limited field; its operations not numbering over 12,000 articles; but the district is now a paying one. In Kwangsi province a policy of vigorous extension has been pursued. Wuchow (sub-district in Canton) has opened 30 new Agencies, and both mail matter and parcels have increased. Lungchow, a district poor, desolate, and sparsely populated, has opened six new Agencies, and increased its mail matter from 40,000 to 10,000, a remarkable and creditable progress under the circumstances. Yunnan province has also not been dormant, despite adverse circumstances in the shape of disturbances in Tonkin, the occupation of Hukow by the so-called Reformists during April and May, and the abnormal rise of the Red River in November, devastating Manhan and Hukow and causing great destruction to the railway between Yen Bay and Laozi. Mail matter in the Mengchi district increased from 85,000 to 1,249,000, and parcels, from 2,000 to 25,000. The sending of heavy mail via Wufeng instead of via Yochow has been much appreciated by the public, as the above-named figures testify. Both Burma and Trapani, on the borders of Burma, have done as well as can be expected from such remote and inaccessible districts. Concluding the report, Mr. Ply says—The above review plainly shows that the Imperial Postal Institution is rapidly gaining in importance from year to year; it now enjoys full recognition in the country as the regular and natural channel for the transmission of correspondence; officials, parades, &c., and tends to a cordial support. Competition with native agencies may, even so far as to have virtually passed, victory remaining for the national Post Office; for it is now demonstrated that man will only continue to flourish at places that have not yet been tapped by the Post Office, or in the carriage of bullion, &c., etc., which it does not care to compete for; they do, recognise the new order of things and begin to lean on the Post Office, using its lines for the transmission of their clapped packages. These are satisfactory results, which were considerably affected, but which have been attained in earlier days and in greater proportion than was at first anticipated. The difficulties of the moment tend to distract them to cope with the enormous development. The methods are

good, the carrier lines reliable, and appropriate, but there is a general cry for office accommodation and space. Many improvements are wanted in buildings, which should be more spacious, more advantageously located, and of better appearance in the great cities of the interior. It is hoped that the opening year will afford the means to attain these ends. In conclusion, results for the 31st year of Kuang Hsu—1905—have more than justified the expectation held out in previous reports. The reign of the new reign of His Imperial Majesty, Hsuan Tung opens with bright augury to the imperial Post Office.

CHINA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

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TELEGRAMS.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

TUNGKUANSHAN MINES.

A DEADLOCK.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 25th June.
Some time ago a certain Minister [Sir John Jordan] asked that the Tungkuanshan mines should be worked jointly [by the British syndicate and Chinese].

Grand Councillor Na Tung called on the Minister and opposed the proposal.

The Minister deferred discussion by stating that it would be necessary for him to consult Sir John Lister Kaye before discussing the question again.

Later.

Sir John Lister Kaye is prepared to surrender the Tungkuanshan concession, but he demands an enormous amount for compensation therefore.

The representatives of the Anhui Province maintain as firm an attitude as ever in this matter.

RAILWAY MATERIALS.

DUTY FREE.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 25th June.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has decided that railway materials for all Provinces shall, for a period of three years, be admitted free of duty.

GERMANY IN SHANTUNG.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 25th June.

A communication has been received by the Waiwupu from Japan to the effect that certain Japanese financiers have formed a powerful syndicate to supply the Canton-Hankow Railway with materials.

As so many representatives of various Powers have evinced a desire to participate in the loans, Chang Chih-tung is rather perplexed and is at a loss how to act.

No reply has been given by the Waiwupu to the Foreign Minister's communication.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 25th June.

Chang Chih-tung proposes to treat the proposal to raise loans for the Canton-Hankow Railway as cancelled in view of the fact that so many countries are desirous of participating in the loans. His idea is that the money should be raised by the people among themselves.

DEVELOPMENT OF MANCHURIA.

TEN MILLION REQUIRED.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 26th June.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has applied for ten million taels for the opening of a Bank and the establishment of industrial enterprises in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Ministry of Finance has replied that as the amount asked for is a large one, the Ministry must take time to consider the application.

VICE-ROY OF CHIHILI.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 25th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Vice-roy of Chihili, is slightly better but has not yet regained his speech.

The Prince Regent proposes to appoint another official to act for Vice-roy of Chihili. H.E. Tuan Fang, place being filled by Chiu Jen-chun, Vice-roy of Szechuan.

SHENS'L VICE-ROYALTY.

SING-YAN'S RESIGNATION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 27th June.

Upon accepting Sing Yan's resignation as Viceroy of Shensi and Kansu, the Prince Regent offered the appointment to Li Tin-lam, who was until recently acting President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

Li declined the Viceroyalty which was then given to Cheung Kang.

VIOLATION OF PRESS LAWS.

DRASTIC PUNISHMENTS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 27th June.

In a memorial to the Throne, the Ministry of Justice has pointed out that the editor of the offending vernacular newspaper, Tong Kai-sing must serve ten years in prison owing to the serious nature of his offence.

MONEY FOR CHINA.

A BRITISH OFFER.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 27th June.

A representative of British financiers has arrived in China and has offered to the Chinese Government a sum of fifty million [P dollars] without security but at a special rate of interest.

Nothing definite has so far resulted from the offer.

SCRAMBLE FOR LOANS.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 27th June.

American representatives have repeatedly called on Chang Chih-tung urging their desire to participate in China loan.

CAN.-N-HANKOW RAILWAY.

JAPANESE SUPPLIES.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 27th June.

A communication has been received by the Waiwupu from Japan to the effect that certain Japanese financiers have formed a powerful syndicate to supply the Canton-Hankow Railway with materials.

As so many representatives of various Powers have evinced a desire to participate in the loans, Chang Chih-tung is rather perplexed and is at a loss how to act.

Later.

Chang Chih-tung proposes to treat the proposal to raise loans for the Canton-Hankow Railway as cancelled in view of the excessive heat no lessons should be set for the Infant Emperor.

The Prince Regent would not countenance the suggestion.

VICE-ROY OF CHIHILI.

IN EXTREMIS.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 27th June.

Viceroy Yang Shih-chang is not better and is still unable to speak.

Later.

Viceroy Yang Shih-chang is in extremis.

The Viceroy's Seal has been taken over by the Treasurer.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

PROPOSED TREATY REVISION.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 28th June.

The Grand Council has instructed the Waiwupu to revise the Treaty in respect to the preaching of Christianity in China.

The Waiwupu observing difficulties in the way has not yet made any reply.

VICE-ROY OF CHIHILI.

YEUNG SLIGHTLY BETTER.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Peking, 25th June.

H.E. Yeung Shih-chang, Vice-roy of Chihili, is slightly better but has not yet regained his speech.

The Prince Regent proposes to appoint another official to act for Vice-roy of Chihili. H.E. Tuan Fang, place being filled by Chiu Jen-chun, Vice-roy of Szechuan.

KANSU.

DROUGHT BROKEN.

(By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".)

Nanchow (Kansu), 30th June.

There was a heavy fall of rain on the 29th inst. to the great joy of officials and people.

[The prolonged drought experienced in the Province had almost reduced the people to the verge of cannibalism, according to native reports.—Ed. H.K.T.]

TEA.

FREE OF DUTY TO U.S.A.</div

West Point Godown Ablaze.

FOOK ON COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE GUTTED. EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

Word was received at No. 7 Police Station shortly after five yesterday afternoon, at 5 p.m., that fire had broken out at 428, Des Vœux Road, in some godowns where a quantity of goods belonging to the Fook On Insurance and Godown Company was stored. The fire brigade from that station, in charge of Inspector Robertson, with their usual promptitude, at once proceeded to the scene of the outbreak, the contingent from the Central Fire Station under Chief Inspector Baker and Assistant Engineer A. Lane at the same time leaving its station.

On arrival at the scene of the conflagration it was discovered that the fire had originated in some godowns just beyond the Gas Company. We are told on good authority that the fire must have been burning for a considerable time before it had been discovered. The first floor was found alight from end to end from Des Vœux Road along to Queen's Road, and here the bulk of the operation was directed. The upper storey contained a quantity of sandal-wood, tobacco, cotton-wool [and rations]. The ground floor was stored raw sugar and ground-nuts. The top floor was entirely burnt out while the ground floor was damaged by water only. The strong muster of firemen had a tough time in getting the flames under control, and despite a continuous stream of water which was brought to play on the most dangerous parts of the burning structure, huge tongues of flames shot out occasionally and provided excellent spectacular effect. The fire was got under after about two hours of hard fighting, and the firemen did not leave until long after midnight, the fire even then continuing in a smouldering state and the wise precaution was taken of leaving a man on watch all through the remainder of the night. One cause which militated against the effectual putting out of the fire was the presence of cotton-wool in the godowns, which tended to spread the flames to a considerable extent.

It is not known as to how and where the fire originated. The goods which were stored in the godowns were at the time insured for about £100,000, £23,000, in the Fook On Insurance Company. There were other goods, however, we learn, at the time of the outbreak which was not covered by insurance and so this figure cannot be taken as representing the total amount of damage done. The extent of the damage caused by the fire is not known.

NEW SHANGHAI DOCK.

ANOTHER ESTABLISHMENT OPENED.

The N.C.D. News of 28th ulto. says:—Yesterday afternoon the Yangtze-poo Dock, which has recently been completed by its proprietors, the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, was formally opened. The ceremony was modest one, only a few inviations having been issued. The bad weather, however, did not prevent a good attendance of spectators and on the occasion of the opening of a dock, which leads an amphibious life during its existence, the rain could not be regarded as an unfavourable omen. Some five small vessels had previously been on the blocks, but the docking of the C. N. S. *Kingding* was the official commissioning of the new enterprise.

The *Kingding*, which was gaily decked with flags, worked in slowly but easily. Half way up the dock a white ribbon had been stretched from side to side, and the parting of this fictitious barrier was the signal that the dock was open. While still a short distance from the obstacle the *Kingding*, as if conscious of the solemnity of the occasion gave forth a succession of weird noises by the cracking of her side against the fenders at the entrance. When the ribbon had parted and the ship was safely in dock most of the visitors proceeded to the entrance to see the steel caisson hauled into position. In this unpretentious manner was a new dock opened to Shanghai shipping.

The assembled company then adjourned to the work's office where champagne, light refreshments and smokes were dispensed by the Staff. Mr. H. Arnold in proposing prosperity to the Yangtze-poo Dock thanked the guests for their presence. The construction of this dock, he said, was probably a record for China as it was only just over twelve months since the ground was broken. Work had proceeded day and night when weather permitted and nothing untoward had occurred during the period of construction. The company was fortunate in profitably by the experience gained in the building of other docks in Shanghai, and was able to guard against every risk. When one dug down thirty feet into Shanghai mud and left a large area exposed it was impossible to tell what might happen. Mr. Blebynden, who very much wished to be present on this occasion, had unfortunately found it necessary to take a holiday in New Zealand owing to ill-health. In conclusion, great credit was due to Mr. McMurdo, the dock-master, for the manner in which he had carried out his duties, and to Mr. Reynolds' and his staff for designing everything necessary for the construction and equipment of the dock.

Captain R. Nelson, acting Marine Superintendent of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, was the only other speaker and he proposed the same toast, remarking that the construction of this dock showed the business enterprise and courage of the company. He hoped that it would give a fair share of the work done in Shanghai. Needless to say both toasts were enthusiastically honoured.

The principal dimensions of the Yangtze-poo Dock are as follows: length on blocks 450'; width of entrance—bottom 60'; coping 70'; depth to floor, 27 ft.; depth of water at ordinary spring tides on 3 ft. blocks, 10 ft. Work on the dock was begun on May 23, 1908. The interior consists of mud terraces and planks, and the entrance is closed by a steel caisson, the only one of its kind in Shanghai. This caisson is equipped with electrical pumps, which are operated by connections with watertight plugs on either side of the entrance. The caisson floats in 6 ft. of water, and as there are always 12 ft. on the blocks, the dock can be opened at shorter notice than any other in Shanghai.

The pumps for emptying the dock have been constructed on the premises and are placed in a engine-house on the west side. They consist of two 22 inch centrifugal pumps, driven by compound surface-condensing engines, and can discharge 18,000 gallons of water a minute. With a vessel of moderate size on the blocks the dock can be emptied in from two to two and a half hours.

It is the intention of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works to improve its plant by installing sufficient new machinery, etc., to cope with every kind of work that comes its way. A feature of the dock is the sanitary accommodation for the use of the crews of vessels under repair. There is a bathroom with hot and cold water laid on, and electric light is provided all round. Ships in dock can be supplied with electricity or steam, and besides an efficient fire service, tanks have been installed which has a capacity of 90 tons of stored water.

THE HUPON EXCHANGE AND LOAN COMPANY.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice delivered judgment last Monday in the case in which Leung Shui Kong, co-plaintiffs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (appellants) appealed against the judgment of the Chief Justice, given against him in favour of the Imperial Bank of China (respondents) nearly a year ago. The appeal has commanded some interest, not only among the native business men in this Colony, but was carefully followed by European bankers, as the question is raised as to whether a firm can recover from a guarantor in case the person guaranteed loses or steals a certain sum of money, which belongs to his employer.

The case in point is that in which the Imperial Bank of China brought a claim against Leung Shui Kong—

(1) To recover the sum of \$346,045.65 being the amount of surety of one Leung King Wo deceased, under a written contract dated 28th August, 1897.

(2) Compound interest at the rate of eight per cent, per annum with half-yearly interest on the various amounts composing the sum.

(3) Interest on \$86,998.81 from 1st November, 1901, until payment or Judgment.

(4) Interest on the sum of \$10,667.79 from 1st May, 1902.

(5) Interest on three sums (\$65,444.75,

\$13,550.52, and \$69,443) from 1st July, 1902, until payment or Judgment.

The Chief Justice at the time held that the defendant was responsible, and entered judgment accordingly. Hence the appeal.

The Chief Justice in the course of a lengthy judgment said—The defendant in this action was sued as guarantor of one Leung King Wo, an officer in the Imperial Bank of China, deceased. It is impossible to make a satisfactory concise summary of the facts of the case, and it is hardly necessary, as the defendant had judgment on all points in the action, except one, and it is in respect of this part of the judgment that he is appealing. Stated briefly the point on which judgment was given against the defendant was in respect of what were called the King Kee accounts. He, the plaintiff, had held that they were Leung King Wo's private accounts with the Bank of Tientsin, which were overdrawn. He held further that the circumstances in which these accounts were kept amounted to an admission by Leung King Wo to their accuracy; that it was proved at far as such an account could be proved, and that the defendant was liable for the overdraft. Then came the question of law which depended on the change in the nature of the duties of Leung King Wo from manager at first to agent. Such a change in the nature of the duties of the person guaranteed would, in the absence of notice and assent, absolve the guarantor, but it had seemed to him that if there was running through both offices guaranteed, one common ground of liability, the reason for this relief would cease to exist and the guarantor would continue liable. The question had assumed a considerable importance in the taking of the accounts consequent on the judgment, and it had become necessary for the defendant to challenge the principle on which he (the Chief Justice) had acted. He had intimated that in ordinary circumstances he should have had the point specially argued on the basis of his judgment on the other points; so that the question could be specially considered free from all other matters, but circumstances did not admit of it. The Court was working triple tides, and he was compelled to give judgment against the defendant on this point without being able to devote as much consideration either to the facts or the law as he should have wished, and without calling on Counsel for assistance. The argument on the appeal had practically taken the place of the further argument which, if the Court had been less occupied, he should have required, in the first instance. Now that he had heard the question of law argued he found it was covered absolutely by authority, and that the law as he had laid it down was wrong. The case must be governed by the authority of *Bonar v. Macdonald* (3 H.L. cases, 226) for the facts were in principle identical. He was therefore of opinion that the judgment which was entered for the plaintiff on this part of his claim must be reversed on these grounds.

Mr. Justice Gomperts concurred.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

JUDGMENT DELIVERED.

Judgment was delivered last Monday morning in the case in which Leung Shui Kong, co-plaintiffs to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (appellants) appealed against the judgment of the Chief Justice, given against him in favour of the Imperial Bank of China (respondents) nearly a year ago. The appeal has commanded some interest, not only among the native business men in this Colony, but was carefully followed by European bankers, as the question is raised as to whether a firm can recover from a guarantor in case the person guaranteed loses or steals a certain sum of money, which belongs to his employer.

The appeal was brought for the reversal of a judgment, delivered by the Chief Justice in an original action in so far as it directed:—(1) That the sale by the appellant, Kwok Yik Ting, of certain property, the subject of a counterclaim, be set aside, and the consequent entries be made in the Land Office Register; (2) That the appellants' claim, as plaintiffs, in this action, be dismissed, as against the respondent Li Po Yung with costs; and (3) That the appellants and Kwok Yik Ting (the defendant to the counter-claim) pay to Li Po Yung his costs of the counter-claim.

Hou, Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., now away from the Colony, instructed by Mr. H. L. Danny (of Messrs. Denys and Bowley) originally appeared for the Hip On and Yuen Shing Companies. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. D. Atkinson (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), represented Kwok Yik Ting. Messrs. M. W. Slade and E. Poole, instructed by Mr. F. Paget Holt, (of Messrs. Bruton and Holt) appeared for Li Po Yung.

In the course of a lengthy judgment the Chief Justice said:—I shall not dwell on the facts of the case at any length, for I find that my opinion of them has not varied since I heard the case, reflection has indeed only strengthened it. I shall for the sake of brevity only refer to one plaintiff, the Hip On, and its manager, Tam Tsui Kong. The case of the other plaintiff company, the Yuen Oo, and of its manager, Ng Li Hing, is practically identical. I have called the transaction between Kwok Yik Ting and his friends, among whom was Tam Tsui Kong, in his capacity as manager of the Hip On, the plaintiff company, bogus, and the syndicate arrangement mere fudge. I will endeavour to put this into more definite shape which will serve as a summary of my opinion of the case, the Chief Justice, had held that they were Leung King Wo's private accounts with the Bank of Tientsin, which were overdrawn. He held further that the circumstances in which these accounts were kept amounted to an admission by Leung King Wo to their accuracy; that it was proved at far as such an account could be proved, and that the defendant was liable for the overdraft. Then came the question of law which depended on the change in the nature of the duties of Leung King Wo from manager at first to agent. Such a change in the nature of the duties of the person guaranteed would, in the absence of notice and assent, absolve the guarantor, but it had seemed to him that if there was running through both offices guaranteed, one common ground of liability, the reason for this relief would cease to exist and the guarantor would continue liable. The question had assumed a considerable importance in the taking of the accounts consequent on the judgment, and it had become necessary for the defendant to challenge the principle on which he (the Chief Justice) had acted. He had intimated that in ordinary circumstances he should have had the point specially argued on the basis of his judgment on the other points; so that the question could be specially considered free from all other matters, but circumstances did not admit of it. The Court was working triple tides, and he was compelled to give judgment against the defendant on this point without being able to devote as much consideration either to the facts or the law as he should have wished, and without calling on Counsel for assistance. The argument on the appeal had practically taken the place of the further argument which, if the Court had been less occupied, he should have required, in the first instance. Now that he had heard the question of law argued he found it was covered absolutely by authority, and that the law as he had laid it down was wrong. The case must be governed by the authority of *Bonar v. Macdonald* (3 H.L. cases, 226) for the facts were in principle identical. He was therefore of opinion that the judgment which was entered for the plaintiff on this part of his claim must be reversed on these grounds.

Mr. Justice Gomperts concurred.

CARE OF MILK.

DAIRY FARM CO.'S DIRECTIONS.

A leaflet has just been issued by Mr. James Walker, manager of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd., on the "Care of milk in the house," with the subtitle of "How the housewife should take care of milk." According to Mr. Walker cleanliness and cold are essential to keep milk wholesome, although if consumed soon after production, so that the bacteria do not have time to increase, say two or three hours—the importance of cold is lessened.

The effect of the judgment I gave is that which relives, and with it the ordinary rights and obligations incident to a mortgage. I maintain my opinion that in this case redemption should not be made the condition of setting aside the sale.

The result is that the sale is set aside simply, which entails the following consequences:—First, that the relation of mortgagor and mortgagee between Li Po Yung and the Hip On is restored each with his normal rights. Secondly, that the question which Kwok Yik Ting has raised which is to be made, and the expenditure he has incurred in creating buildings on the property, must be answered in the following way: it does not concern Li Po Yung, at least at present. The mortgages and Kwok Yik Ting have chosen to enter into a sale which has to be set aside, he and his purchaser must arrange matters between them as best they can. The question is not before us, and is irrelevant to the present action. The same remarks apply to the mortgage to the Hongkong Fire. I am quite satisfied after the very exhaustive arguments that were addressed to the court on the point, that my previous ruling on the matter of the release of Li Po Kau and its effect on Li Po Yung was erroneous and must be reversed. His Lordship concluded:—The appeals of the plaintiffs and of Kwok Yik Ting are both dismissed with costs, and the appeal of Li Po Yung is allowed with costs.

Mr. Justice Gomperts in the course of his judgment said:—It follows that in my view the sale should only be set aside on certain terms. It would be convenient to settle the decree in Chambers but I think the proper order might be outlined, as follows:

(1) An account to be taken of what is due under the mortgage for principle and interest.

(2) An inquiry as to what allowance Kwok Yik Ting should have for improvements which have increased the value of the property.

(3) Li Po Yung to be credited with an occupation of the annual value of the unimproved land, as from the date of the sale.

Keep the bottle covered with a paper cap or an inverted teacup as long as milk is in the air and when not actually pouring from it. After opening the bottle and removing a part of the milk, do not leave the bottle uncovered.

Milk deteriorates, by exposure to the air of the pantry, kitchen or nursery. Do not expose uncovered milk in ice chest containing food, of any kind, particularly strong smelling food, such as fish, meat, cheese, onions, etc. An excellent way of serving milk on the table from the sanitary standpoint is in the original bottle, at all events, provided that it is well covered.

Prints: "China," it is reported, has recommended H. E. Tang Shao-yi to be appointed Acting Vice-Crown.

GENERAL MACHADO.

DEPARTURE FOR MACAO.

The Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner General Joachim Machado, with the assistant Commissioner, Señor D. Cinatti, and Secretary Norton left for Macao in the forenoon today on board the Portuguese gunboat *Patrício*, Capt. Ferreira Marques, detached from Macao, on temporary service in attendance on General Machado, accompanied by the Special Envoy and suite on their journey to the Portuguese Colony.

The visitors, with whom was Señor J. J. Leiria, Consul for Portugal, boarded the steamer, placed at their disposal by the Captain of the *Vasco da Gama* at Blake Pier, at 11 a.m. and embarked on board the *Patrício* before mid-day when the gunboat cast off her moorings and forthwith shaped a course for Macao which she expects to reach by 3 p.m. to-day. We understand that there will be an official landing at Macao where the Commissioners are certain of a very cordial reception by their compatriots. The original programme which contemplated General Machado's return to Hongkong on Tuesday next, has been slightly amended; the Commissioners will be away from the Colony until Wednesday next. Upon their return it is expected that the Chinese Commissioner, who is at present in Canton, will also be in Hongkong, when the preliminaries having been arranged no time will be lost in entering upon the duties which called them together in this Colony.

Yesterday General Machado and suite were the guests of His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard at dinner, the leading officials and a number of residents being invited to meet the distinguished visitors. On Thursday afternoon the Commissioner paid a formal visit to Señor Leiria at the Portuguese Consulate and was later entertained to tea by Mrs. Leiria at the Consular residence. The rest of the evening was spent sight-seeing.

HOVKGONG'S LIGHTHOUSES.

GAP ROCK.

In an appendix to the harbour master's report for 1908 there is the following reference to lighthouses:—

Telegraphic communication was interrupted for two days during the year.

During the year eight hundred and forty-six vessels were reported as passing this station and fifty were not reported owing to telegraphic communication being interrupted. Six hundred and sixty-one telegraphic messages were received and three thousand four hundred and two were sent including weather report for the Observatory. There were two hundred hours and ten minutes (200, tom.) fog and the fog gun was fired one thousand two hundred and thirty-one times. On four occasions the relief was delayed owing to the prevailing bad weather and rough sea.

WAGLAN ISLAND.

One thousand two hundred and nineteen vessels were reported and in addition one thousand three hundred and thirty-two messages were sent and two hundred and ninety-nine recorded. Owing to the telegraphic communication being interrupted seven hundred and thirteen vessels were not reported.

Two hundred and thirty-four hours and twenty-four minutes (230h, 24m) of fog were experienced and the fog gun was fired two thousand four hundred and forty-six times.

The shore end of the telegraph cable was broken on the 6th October; a new shore end was fitted and telegraphic communication restored on November 20th. On one occasion the relief was delayed by the bad weather and rough sea.

GREEN ISLAND.

One thousand seven hundred and one vessels were signalled and reported. Owing to the telegraphic and telephone communication being interrupted, at different times, 139 vessels were not reported. 197 messages were received and 128 sent. Communication was interrupted at nine different times during the year.

THE ADMIRALTY LETTERS.

With reference to the recent allegations of agitation in the Navy the N.C.D. News has received the following communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, *King Alfred* at Weihsien, June 20, 1909.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH CHINA-DAILY NEWS."

Sir.—The honour of the Admiral approved by the King to command the British Fleet in the China Seas cannot be a matter of indifference to His Most Gracious Majesty's royal subjects residing in the Far East, therefore I trust you will be able to find space to publish the subjoined Memorandum which I have felt it my duty to issue.

Your obedient servant,

HEDWORTH LAMPTON.

King Alfred at Weihsien,

June 19, 1909.

Memorandum.—I have the honour to draw the attention of Capitains, Officers and Ship-Companys to the following question and answer in the House of Commons on May 10, which enabled the Admiralty to accede promptly, justly, and honorably to my telegraphic request of May 7 that my honour should be publicly vindicated:—

Presentation to Mr. Seth.

POPULAR OFFICIAL RECIPIENT OF
HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.

FELICIOUS SPEECHES.

30th ult.

Mr. Arathoon Seth, 180, the popular retiring Registrar of the Supreme Court who for over a quarter of a century so ably filled numerous responsible posts in the service of the Colonial Government, was the recipient of a handsome presentation on his retirement from the Service at the Supreme Court this morning. There was a goodly gathering of solicitors present, among whom were noticed Messrs. Matthew J. D. Stephen, R. W. Goldring, John Hastings, R. D. Atkinson, J. H. Gardiner, R. A. Harding, H. L. Denys, Jr., Otto Kong Sing, F. Page Holt, F. X. d'Almeida Castro, and Crowther Smith.

Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. M. J. D. Stephen, speaking on behalf of the solicitors, said:—We as a body of solicitors practising in the Colony could not let the opportunity pass of making this presentation. We regret your vacating the post of Registrar. You have acted long and carefully and we cannot forget your readiness to assist us at any time. We cannot forget either your manner and kindness towards us. We do not remember, at least I don't remember, any unkind remarks from you when called upon for any business. Not only the solicitors, but the whole community recognised your valuable services. You no doubt feel that you leave your office somewhat blank. We hope you will have a pleasant voyage home and come back to us as a friend, as you always have been. We take this opportunity of asking you to accept a few souvenirs. There is a plate with the names of solicitors engraved upon it presented to you on your retiring from office. We also ask you to accept a little cigar case for your personal use. You may perhaps smoke cigarettes if not cigars (Laughter). There is also an up-to-date pair of binoculars which we hope you will use on your voyage out and look at the shores of the Colony in which you have lived so long. Words cannot express what we feel. I will not say any more. We wish you a happy return to the Colony. (Applause).

The presentation was then made by the spokesman.

Mr. Seth, who spoke with evident emotion, said:—Mr. Stephen and Gentlemen,—It is indeed very kind of you to think of me on my retirement from the Service. Whatever assistance to solicitors in the Colony I may have been, it was done through a sense of duty. As the Registrar, it is the duty everywhere to work with the solicitors. I have always endeavoured to do this to the best of my ability. I feel quite proud about my retirement. I should be the recipient of these lovely presents from members of the profession. They shall be preserved as heirlooms, for it is not every day that a man gets presents from the community—from the community of solicitors—from those with whom he has for a long time been in touch. Mr. Stephen has hoped that the binoculars would be useful to me on the voyage out. I am sure they will be. I am not one who can make a long and effective speech, but you can quite understand my feelings on the matter. I thank you for your kind thought for me. I hope I will be among you soon (Applause).

At the conclusion of Mr. Seth's speech, felicitous remarks were exchanged with the retiring official. Wishes for a bon voyage were expressed, after which the happy occasion terminated.

Yesterday afternoon, at the Small Court, Mr. Seth was the most interesting figure at a fare-well meeting of Government officials who gathered to bid the retiring Registrar God-speed and a pleasant voyage home. Among those present were Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Messrs. E. A. Irving, J. H. Kemp, Adam Gibson, J. R. Wood, G. A. Woodcock, A. G. M. Fletcher, G. N. Orme, T. A. King, Frank Browns, G. H. Wakeman, and P. P. J. Wadehouse.

Sir Henry Berkeley, in a felicitous speech, proposed Mr. Seth's health, in the course of which he referred to Mr. Seth's long service and the high esteem in which he was always held.

Mr. Seth suitably replied, after which, there were hearty hand-shakes and pleasant wishes.

Mr. Seth left for Europe by the *Hirano Maru* to-day.

ANTI-CIGARETTE CRUSADE.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

The narrow-minded proceedings of the Anti-Opium Society are almost pantomimic. The *Freelance Echo* says:—Our reporter observed in the Anti-Opium Society procession on Friday, two loads of cigarettes, evidently put in as a taunt to the representatives of the British-American Tobacco Co., who are now working in this district. We think we may disabuse the minds of the fanatical missionaries and native students who are now harassing a legitimate trade, if they think that their action is likely to do any harm to the great tobacco trust. We would also ask for a fairplay for the representatives of this tobacco trust who must be allowed to carry on their legitimate trade without molestation. These missionaries have a perfect right to preach against cigarette smoking, drink or any other luxury, but they have no right to go so far as to incite their hearers to hustle and molest the sellers of cigarettes, nor have they any right to publicly declare that those engaged in the trade are outcasts of society. Live and let live. The missionary here lives in comparative luxury, at the expense of a charitable public in the home-lands; the cigarette sellers live by the sweat of their brows in the filthy street of a Chinese city. No Kuliang during the summer months for them.

NANYANG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The preparations for this Exhibition, which is to be held in May, 1910, at Nanking, are being pushed forward by Director Chen Chao, under instructions from Viceroy Tuan Fang. The Exhibition is to be held in the new Public Park near San-Pai-ko, which is the first station on the City Railway at Nanking on entering the City. The plans—for the buildings have been prepared by Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, and the construction of the buildings is to be undertaken at once. It is designed to have a full list of exhibits from the three Provinces—Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangnan, and to obtain also from other Provinces as large a number of exhibits as possible. One building is to be set aside for foreign exhibits. Plans have been carefully laid, and these is to be an Agricultural Building, Educational Building, Arts Building, Industrial Building, etc. There will also be a street similar to the Pike, on which various houses of amusement will be opened. The Exhibition is to continue for six months from the date of opening and as the preparations are already well in hand there seems to be no doubt that it will be able to open at the appointed time.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Mr. T. E. Pearce last Monday afternoon presided over a large number of members of the V.R.C. at their annual general meeting held in the Gymnasium at the Club House. Among those present were Messrs. T. Meek, M. McIver, L. E. Lammett, J. Rodger, S. A. Seth (hon. treasurer), and Frank Lammett (hon. secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice calling the meeting:

The Chairman said it was in May, 1908, that the V.R.C. moved into the new premises, and consequently their income and expenditure had been extraordinary when compared with other years; and the cost of running the new and larger premises had been experimental. The treasurer, Mr. Seth, has gone to a great deal of trouble in preparing a new set of books and putting the accounts on a more satisfactory basis. The Club's best thanks were due to him for his painstaking work. There were some items in the accounts that differed widely from last year's, and needed some explanation. It was very pleasing to find that in the general working account they were able to show a credit balance of \$2,000. This was accounted for principally by an increase in subscriptions and entrance fees of some \$1,000. That was satisfactory, but he would point out that all the expenses had increased, and would increase further. Their new premises required a large staff to keep them in good order, and there were always minor additions and repairs to be made. Next year they would have the new swimming bath, and further additions would have to be made to the staff. The committee did not see how it was possible to diminish these expenses. Very soon they would have to find \$1,000 extra to pay the interest on the \$20,000 debentures they were raising with which to erect a new bath, and they would want to pay a certain number of these yearly. One of the problems that the new committee would have to solve was the raising of more funds, and he expected that the members would find they would have to pay a larger subscription. It would be admitted that this was a cheap club. The present subscription, \$15 per annum, was not commensurate with the benefits that they got from the equipment provided; and more so would that be when the new swimming bath was erected. The matter would have to be gone carefully into, but meanwhile it was satisfactory to find that they had a balance on the right side. There was a small loss on the athletic sports of \$22, but they could not cavil at this remembering the good afternoon's sport which was provided. Their best thanks were again due to the numerous friends who had provided prizes, and who subscribed to the funds for promoting the sports. The aquatic sports appeared to be the most popular, and the paying branch of the establishment, and he thought this would be more so in the future. The V.R.C. were not successful in the Water Polo Shield Competition, but both the teams were well up in the list when the finals were played. The reserve fund in the balance sheet stood at \$2,687.61. This amount was \$16.89 more than the amount at last year's summary. The \$686.00 cash overdrawn was merely a book explanation. Certain cheques were drawn before the accounts were closed in payment of sundry accounts pertaining to 1908. These cheques were debited "cash" in the books, and credited to bank a/c on 31st December, 1908, hence the debit balance of bank account in the books. Referring to the rowing branch, the speaker remarked that whilst they were not successful at Canion and not as successful in the Hongkong Regatta as they could have wished, it augured well for the future when they read that there was more interest taken in rowing, and that more members were using the boats. When next season's racing came along they hoped to again see the V.R.C. at the head. He should like to mention their indebtedness to the Yacht Club for the loan of one of their boats. The sporting spirit shown was much appreciated. With regard to gymnastics, it seemed a pity that more use was not made of the very fine room and apparatus supplied. The speaker said he had nothing further to add, but would be willing to answer any questions to the best of his ability (Applause).

The following is a short description of the vessel:

The *Hirano Maru* was launched in Nagasaki on April 21, having been built in accordance with the Imperial Japanese Government shipbuilding encouragement law. She is classed as A1 A, at Lloyds, and is modelled on modern principles with every convenience necessary for a first-class passenger liner. The general comfort of passengers has been kept in view throughout, and the equipment leaves nothing to be desired. There are both single and double berths, while there are also several cabins de luxe. The woodwork is principally of teak picked out with white and gold. The social saloon, which is supplied with a piano, is a handsome apartment with easy chairs, sofas, etc., as well as writing tables. The tour of inspection being completed, the tender's whistle was sounded and the guests embarked highly satisfied with their visit to the ship despite the inclemency of the weather, which no doubt kept many from attending.

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S.S. "HIRANO MARU"

MAGNIFICENT N.Y.K. LINER.

The N.Y.K. liner *Hirano Maru*, which left Europe last Wednesday morning, was thrown open to visitors at Shanghai the other day. Through the courtesy of the N.Y.K. agents a large number of residents were able to attend a reception on board the new 9,000 ton, twin-screw steamer which, owing to the lightness of her draught, was able to come right up to Shanghai, reports the local *Times*. Shortly after three o'clock the tender *Alexander*, gaily decorated with bunting, left the Customs jetty with a large number of sight-seers on board, among whom were to be seen Dr. A. Wilder, American Consul-General, Messrs. Heintzelman, Hull, H. O'Brien of the American Consulate, Dr. Rykell, Myers, and Pitch, Messrs. T. Weir and Clements of the C. M. S. N. Co., representatives of the leading shipping firms, banks, insurance, etc., and a large number of ladies and children. The big vessel, which was lying in the river off the way-side, was soon reached and the visitors trooped on board, where they were received by the ship's officers in uniform. On the upper deck Captain H. Fraser, who is in command, extended a hearty welcome to the visitors. On the promenade deck, which was decorated with miniature flags and streamers of coloured paper, etc., were arranged small tables where the guests were supplied with claret cup, and other drinks, cakes, sandwiches, smokes, etc. In the large and spacious saloon, tea and other light refreshments were served, to which full justice was done. After all had refreshed themselves the guests scattered in various directions to view the interior decorations of the handsome craft. The cabins are both single and double berthed, while there are also several cabins de luxe. The woodwork is principally of teak picked out with white and gold. The social saloon, which is supplied with a piano, is a handsome apartment with easy chairs, sofas, etc., as well as writing tables. The tour of inspection being completed, the tender's whistle was sounded and the guests embarked highly satisfied with their visit to the ship despite the inclemency of the weather, which no doubt kept many from attending.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomas (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir Henry Birkley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. G. McLean (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. F. N. H. Jones (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. F. J. Baddeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.A., C.M.O., Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Wei Yule, C.M.O., Hon. Mr. W. J. Greson, Hon. Mr. E. Osborne, Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. O. Clement (Clerk of Councils).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps for its year 1900; Report of the Post Office Department for 1900; and Reports of the Captain Superintendent of Police and of the Captain Superintendent of Fire Brigade.

FINANCES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 8).

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 29. It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

RAILWAYS.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to regulate the construction and management of railways.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

The Ordinance is rendered necessary by the construction of the railway connecting this Colony with Canton. The Ordinance authorizes and provides for the construction of the railway and for its administration and management.

STONECUTTERS' ISLAND.

On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Stonecutters' Island Ordinance, 1899, was read a first time.

COMPANIES (LOCAL REGISTERS).

The Attorney-General moved, and the Colonial Secretary seconded, the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Companies (Local Registers) Ordinance, 1907.

Agreed.

The Bill transfers the licensing of companies from the Governor-in-Council to the Registrar of Companies thereby avoiding the necessity for referring applications for licences to the Executive Council, and facilitating and expediting the issuing of such licences:

The licence is to be valid only until the 31st day of December next following the date on which it is issued. Provision is made for charging a proportionate part only of the annual fee chargeable on the issue of a licence where the period for which the licence will be valid is less than one year.

INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the first reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Interpretation Amendment Ordinance, 1908.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

The purpose of this Ordinance is to correct a confusion in reference to the Ordinance cited owing to citation of such Ordinance by numbers which were altered when the Revised Edition of the Ordinances was compiled.

The Ordinances are referred to in the amended Ordinance by their short titles instead of by numbers.

STAMP ORDINANCE.

The Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend The Stamp Ordinance 1901 as amended, by the Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1902, said—Hon. members will see from the memorandum in the Bill the object of the Bill. It is to increase the source of revenue. At present sums over \$15 require a receipt with a 5-cent stamp affixed. Hereafter, any sum over \$10 will require to carry a 5-cent stamp. It is not proposed to bring the Bill into operation until the end of the year (1st January, 1901).

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Agreed.

Council then proceeded to consider the Bill in Committee.

PATENTS.

Council resumed Committee on the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Patents Ordinance 1892.

The consideration of this Bill was postponed, owing to the report from the Law Society not having been received.

PEAK TRAMWAY.

Hon. Mr. W. J. Greson moved that the Bill entitled An Ordinance for authorizing the Construction of a Tramway within the Colony of Hongkong be withdrawn.

Agreed.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 8th inst.

ADJOURNMENT.

The report of the Directors of the Java-China-Japan Line, of Amsterdam, for the year 1908; states that, in the now divided services to Japan and to China, 14 voyages were made last year in the Japan line and 11 in the China line, whereas, formerly, four more voyages were effected in the combined service. There was no improvement in the condition of trade with either China or Japan last year; the good traffic with the former country, indeed, especially that to Shanghai, fell off, partly on account of the general commercial depression, and partly owing to the low value of the dollar; the trade with Japan was also smaller. In the meantime, however, the passenger traffic developed considerably, especially as regards the conveyance of coolies from Billiton and Banca to Hongkong, and vice versa. Fewer vessels had to be chartered last year owing to the smaller quantity of cargo offered on the outward trips, but there was an improvement with respect to the homeward trade. Some of the Company's boats called at Saigon in order to obtain a share in the conveyance of rice to Java. The self-risk insurance account showed a profit of 14,000 florins, and this sum was added to the insurance reserve. The gross income (including the sum granted by the State) amounted to 434,400 florins against 406,357 florins in 1907. 262,685 florins were written off from the value of the steamers, and 20,000 florins from the value of property at Hongkong; 51,719 florins were required for boiler repairs, and 27,000 florins were placed to the reserve for exchange fluctuations. The net profit was 40,225 florins, out of which a dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid, and 1,975 florins are carried forward. The total tonnage of steamship tonnage is 25,610 tons gross, and its former value of 4,715,420 florins has been written down to 3,675,400 florins. The share capital is 3,000,000 florins.

COALING STATION AT KOH-SI-CHANG.

It will be remembered that until the beginning of the present year the Norddeutscher Lloyd had a coaling station at Koh-Si-Chang. The coal was brought from Pulo Laut by steamer and stored in two large hulks, from whence it was supplied to ships. This arrangement was in force for about two years but did not altogether prove the success that it was hoped it would, and for that reason was given up. We learn, however, that it is to be reopened very shortly although not on such an extensive scale as before but merely to supply coal to the company's large and ever-growing fleet of steam-tug-boats and launches. Captain H. Krebs, the Company's Marine Superintendent, who is well known in Bangkok, is expected here shortly when all the arrangements will be put on a regular run between this Singapore and Pulo Laut, where the coal comes. She will take care of other matters to Singapore and thence proceed to Pulo Laut whence she will bring back the tugs.

HONGKONG POST OFFICE.

A YEAR'S WORK.

Mr. C. McL. Masser's report on the Post Office Department for last year was laid before the Legislative Council last Thursday afternoon and is as follows—

MAILS.

The number of mail bags and packets dealt with in the General Post Office, Hongkong, amounted to 204,289, an increase of 39,148 compared with the previous year.

REGISTRATION AND PARCEL BRANCH.

Registered articles and parcels handled in Hongkong amounted to 805,503, a decrease of 50,972, compared with the previous year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

A statement of revenue and expenditure is given in Table III. Revenue amounted to \$12,341.60 showing a decrease of \$12,959.33 due largely to the decreased rates of postage brought in by the Home Postal Convention.

Table IV shows a comparative statement of the sale of postage stamps at the various British Postal Agencies in China for the years 1907 and 1908. Table V shows the number of stamps of different denominations issued for sale during the years 1907 and 1908. Table VI shows a summary of revenue and expenditure for the last nine years.

MONEY ORDERS.

Consequent on the depression in trade throughout last year the Money Order business has been correspondingly diminished in nearly all countries except that from the German Possession in Oceania which was double that of 1907. There was a fall off of about £5,000 in the issue of sterling orders and a decrease of £7,000 in the inward orders. The latter is accounted for by the reduction of Japanese Colonists in Queensland and thereby reducing the amount drawn on Japan by 50,000 Yens and on the other hand, sterling Postal Orders have remained stationary with the sales of 1907. The paid orders have greatly increased by 67 per cent., and local postal orders have also increased by 32 per cent.

DEAD LETTERS.

The total number of all articles sent to the Dead Letter Office at Hongkong and despatched from that office during the year 1908 amounted to 99,741, viz., 48,974 of the former, and 50,177 of the latter showing an increase of 20,919 on the total of the previous year. Of the letters, etc. returned from abroad it was possible to return to senders 15,567 and of the locally addressed, 2,821. The increase is chiefly owing to the large amount of lottery circulars which are prohibited to pass through the Post.

ENCLOSURE-IN REGISTERED-RETURNED LETTERS.

Enclosed in 38 unregistered returned letters, there were found articles of value viz., money to the total value of £36,000, in notes, cheques or drafts and also one large document. These when possible were subjected to registration and returned to the senders.

24 Chinese letters were found to contain coins—49 of them were returned to senders, 182 post cards bearing the imitation of postage stamps addressed to the United Kingdom were withdrawn from the mails as the regulations of that country prohibit their being forwarded, only a few cases could return to senders because 37 ordinary Picture post cards and 3 letters were posted without address.

PILLAR BOXES.

The total number of articles collected during the year in all pillar boxes was 161,933 against 168,406 in 1907 and 122,890 in 1906, showing a decrease of 6,563 in the total of the previous year. Special Postmen are detailed to clear these letter boxes.

CHINESE BRANCH.

The total number of Chinese registered articles delivered by the Chinese Branch at the General Post Office was 187,000 of which 123,102 were from United States of America and Canada, and 63,088 from China and other countries showing a total increase, compared with the year 1907, of 24,170. The amount of the ordinary correspondence dealt with also largely increased.

POSTAL HOME LICENCES.

88 Postal Home licences and 95 licences to letter carriers were issued during the year. Special Postmen are detailed to the above 13,034 Hong Packets were despatched and 18,529 received by this Branch. The revenue from the sale of stamps amounted to \$72,174.10 compared with \$43,918.38 in the previous year.

WESTERN BRANCH POST OFFICE.

The amount of correspondence sent between this Branch Office and Canton was—Despatched 728,453 letters, 4,395 other articles and 7,655 registered articles; Received 741,006 letters, 8,502 other articles, and 4,309 registered articles. In comparison with previous years the figures show a large increase of correspondence handled by this Branch. In addition to the above 13,034 Hong Packets were despatched and 18,529 received by this Branch. The revenue from the sale of stamps amounted to \$72,174.10 compared with \$43,918.38 in the previous year.

TORN COVERS.

The number of articles received with covers off amounted to 1,423, of which 337 were afterwards forwarded to destinations.

THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REPORT FOR 1908.

The report of the Directors of the Java-China-Japan Line, of Amsterdam, for the year 1908; states that, in the now divided services to Japan and to China, 14 voyages were made last year in the Japan line and 11 in the China line, whereas, formerly, four more voyages were effected in the combined service. There was no improvement in the condition of trade with either China or Japan last year; the good traffic with the former country, indeed, especially that to Shanghai, fell off, partly on account of the general commercial depression, and partly owing to the low value of the dollar; the trade with Japan was also smaller. In the meantime, however, the passenger traffic developed considerably, especially as regards the conveyance of coolies from Billiton and Banca to Hongkong, and vice versa. Fewer vessels had to be chartered last year owing to the smaller quantity of cargo offered on the outward trips, but there was an improvement with respect to the homeward trade. Some of the Company's boats called at Saigon in order to obtain a share in the conveyance of rice to Java. The self-risk insurance account showed a profit of 14,000 florins, and this sum was added to the insurance reserve. The gross income (including the sum granted by the State) amounted to 434,400 florins against 406,357 florins in 1907. 262,685 florins were written off from the value of the steamers, and 20,000 florins from the value of property at Hongkong; 51,719 florins were required for boiler repairs, and 27,000 florins were placed to the reserve for exchange fluctuations. The net profit was 40,225 florins, out of which a dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid, and 1,975 florins are carried forward. The total tonnage of steamship tonnage is 25,610 tons gross, and its former value of 4,715,420 florins has been written down to 3,675,400 florins. The share capital is 3,000,000 florins.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The following report on the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, by Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., Commanding the Troops, South China Command, for the Year 1908, was laid before the Legislative Council last Thursday afternoon.

MOUNTED TROOP.

A great deal of good work has been done in gaining knowledge of the surrounding country and in general exercise in the duties of the mounted soldier.

ALL THE TRAINING HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN A STANDING CAMP DURING THE CHRISTMAS EXERCISES.

All the training has been carried out in a standing camp during the Christmas exercises in future. I consider this sound both in the score of economy and efficiency.

ARTILLERY.

(r.) Good results were obtained by the adoption of the suggestion of Commanding Royal Artillery that—

(i.) All practice should be carried out under tactical schemes.

(ii.) That instruction in the field of Batter

Commanders and their Staffs should be given by the use of gun sight triads.—

(2.) The following remarks apply to the training generally—

(a) Fire discipline and fire tactics require more attention. In former years marks were only awarded for fire discipline and fire effect. This year, marks were allotted for fire tactics also. Such points as appreciation of situations, selection of positions, etc., being duly allotted marks. I.C.C.s were new to these conditions, and a marked improvement was noticeable during the latter practice.

(b.) The Battery Staffs require more training and are also in some cases not complete. It is almost impossible to lay too great stress on the importance of a well-trained staff, failing which a battery is a ship without a rudder."

(c) The gun drill was good, layers and fuse setters accurate, and the actual service of the guns showed careful training.

ENGINEERS.

The technical inspection of the Engineers Company was satisfactory, all but one or two being qualified for their duties.

The attendance at the R.E. searchlight manning and at the weekly practices at the drill emplacement at Kowloon has been poor.

It is regretted that the Engineer Company find themselves unable to adopt the suggestion to organise a telephone section which would include operators and linemen.

INFANTRY.

A satisfactory start has at last been made with the infantry company and it is hoped that it may eventually reach its full establishment.

The musketry training has been conducted on sound lines but would benefit by increased range facilities. The Tai Hang range is inconveniently situated and unpopular in the hot weather. I recommend that the King's Park Range become the volunteer range and that the Volunteer Reserve Association be allowed to withdraw from the mails as the range is in the hands of the association, which is of small value from a military point of view, while a marked improvement was noticeable during the latter practice.

I recommend that future camps should be held in the New Territories for a week or eight days and that endeavours should be made to get employers to allow men to be present continuously at least three or four days of that time. If such a camp were run in the morning and afternoon so that units seldom work at full strength, a system which is most unsatisfactory for both the instructors and instructed.

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An Unfounded Rumour.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

TELEGRAPHIC DENIAL.

Persistent rumours were in circulation in town yesterday to the effect that the Governor of Macao had been assassinated. Throughout the afternoon this office was besieged with inquiries as to the truth or otherwise of the rumour. Of course, in every case we felt in the comfortable position of being able to assure the inquirer that the report was a mendacious fabrication. Of all men in Macao at the present time, one would imagine that Governor Rocadas should be the very last to earn anyone's displeasure. From the moment he assumed the reins of administration he manifested his unmistakable sympathies with the Chinese whose interests it was his determined policy to protect and promote; it is all that concerned them as citizens of the territory under his administration. Governor Rocadas is not a man of words only; he believes in action, and has lived up to his declared policy.

We are pleased to be able to state that telegraphic inquiries addressed to Macao elicited the information that the Hongkong rumour is wholly unfounded.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIP.

MORE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR ACQUISITION OF QUARTER.

We have received the following official communication for publication:

Mr. Mody has consented to keep his offer (of providing the buildings for the University) open till the end of the year.

He did so in a confidential communication to the Governor some time ago, but desired that it should not be made known until the six months (ending June 30th), was on the point of completion, in order that the collection of the funds for endowment should be stimulated.

The greater part of the amount required has been promised, but it is necessary, on the one hand, that the promised donations should be actually paid in to the Treasurer, and, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the sum named, £100,000 Endowment and £10,000 for Equipment) was the minimum amount estimated to start a University of two or perhaps three chairs only. When that minimum had been realised it would justify Mr. Mody in undertaking the buildings and Government in giving the site and accepting the gift from Mr. Mody.

But to make the University really efficient and to establish Chairs in other subjects a larger endowment will be required in order that more Professors may be appointed, and it is hoped that a fully adequate sum will be raised to make the University thoroughly efficient.

It is stated in *The Lancet*, referring to the establishment of the new Bristol University, that the minimum amount qualifying for a Charter is £150,000. Inquiry is being made regarding the truth of this statement. If it should be true and should apply to the Hongkong University it is clear that a considerable sum remains to be raised before a Charter can be applied for.

Assuming the present minimum endowment and equipment fund to be raised, and putting the value of the site and buildings at £50,000, the total stands at £160,000.

STRAITS CO-OPERATION.

The Straits Echo has pleasure in announcing that Straits' Chinese are taking a sympathetic interest in the Hongkong University Scheme. At Penang, in particular, some Chinese philanthropists with a "warm side" to the cause of education have already promised handsome donations, and it is considered a certainty that the local *kongsi* will soon do something. It is not considered advisable at the moment to mention names or sums.

Dr. Chau has personally interested himself in the matter, and has been in correspondence with Hongkong. Mr. S. W. Tsui, solicitor of that Colony, has gratefully acknowledged his assistance in disseminating locally knowledge of what was being done and what was wanted. Messrs. Loong Loh Hing and Lim Seng Hooi have been requested to collect subscriptions locally for the University Endowment Fund. Mr. Tsoi, who is Honorary Secretary to the Hongkong Committee, mentions that up to the 8th ultimo Hongkong Chinese subscriptions totalled \$70,000. Saigon merchants had already subscribed \$10,000 towards the \$100,000 they had promised. H.E. Cheung Pat Si, better known as the Sirasai as Mr. Thio Tiu Siu, had personally guaranteed to raise one lakh of dollars from the districts of Wan Chau, Chiu Chow, and Ka Hing, within three months.

STOWAWAYS.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S DESPATCH TO AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

A Melbourne despatch of 1st ult. says:—The Minister for External Affairs has received advice from the Governor of Hongkong, Sir F. D. Lugard, that twenty Chinese were discovered on the steamer *Eastern* last December, and were returned to Hongkong, and intimating that they were charged before the local police magistrate as stowaways and sentenced to nine months' each, with hard labour.

Information in a despatch forwarded through the Governor-General, the Governor of Hongkong contained the names of persons concerned in the stowing away. A reply from the Governor includes a report from the Chief Superintendent of Police, stating that these persons, who were leaders in the affair, left the colony directly the stowaways were brought back. The report adds: "I hear of any of them returning, I will recommend their punishment."

Information was also received that the eight stowaways on the *Prinz Waldemar* had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and that the person on the steamer who was responsible for their being stowed away had sent the colony on the vessel's arrival. The Governor of Hongkong further intimated that with regard to the sale and exchange of naturalization papers, every effort was being made to co-operate with the Federal Government.

Mr. Bitchelor said: "While in Sydney, on my way to New Guinea, I met by appointment the representatives of all the shipping companies trading with the East, and asked them to assist the department by adopting a system of registration of passports for their Chinese crews. They were without exception desirous of assisting, and undertook, subject to the approval of their owners, to adopt the suggestion of the department. This, coupled with satisfactory assurances we have had of the sympathy of the authorities at Hongkong, and a circuit of the coast of China, and a circuit of the coast of Australia, the Chinese crews, it is the opinion of the attorney-general, should be held over till the next hearing, by which time he hoped to be in a position to acquaint himself well with the facts. The court concurred, and the application was postponed till Friday."

A Diamond Jubilee.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

JULY 10, 1840-1900.

2nd inst.

There are probably few Clubs in the Orient whose records go farther back than those of the Victoria Recreation Club whose members will on Saturday week, the 10th July, celebrate the Club's Diamond Jubilee by holding a Swimming Gala in the afternoon and a concert in the evening in the Club's spacious Gymnasium. It was in the year 1849, eight years after Hongkong was ceded to the British, that the Club's history began, and since that development has been coincident with that of the Island. The Club stands for all that tends to brace up the man and youth physically; for the health-giving open air and outdoor sports; and it is this outdoor principle which binds the members. All institutions in their progress necessarily expand their original domain, and thus to-day the Victoria Recreation Club has become of some reckoning as a social, as well as a sporting institution of the Colony. Its three great annual events, the Regatta in December, the Athletic Sports in April, and the Aquatic Sports in September, are not alone red letter occasions for sport.

Among the papers of the late Mr. James Henry Cox were discovered a number of old records of the original Victoria Regatta Club, which may interest not only those residents of Hongkong associated with the V.R.C., but to many other residents of the Colony. The following is an extract:—"At a meeting held at the Hongkong Club House this day, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of forming a Regatta Club in the Colony, the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Walter Davidson, P. Dudgeon, G. J. A. Stuart, E. Pearce, P. Campbell, Capt. Steavely, T. W. L. Mackellar, Murray, Lt. Lugg, R. A. Lt. Phillips, R.E., Lieut. J. N. Sargent, 93rd Regt., Lt. Maxwell, 95th Regt., J. Fagan, T. Jones, G. Findley, J. B. Compton and W. T. Mercer. The then document dated the date 10th July, 1849—sixty years ago. Such a document is high as a keen stimulant to moralising as it is an hour on London Bridge; but one must subordinate the sentiment; the reader himself can give free play to that when he has scanned the epitomised story of those long gone days."

"The annual subscription to the Club funds was then \$5, to be paid in advance and any member on joining subsequently and paying the sum of \$5 was considered a Life Member."

The minutes of the appointment of officers are worded in such a unique manner that we fail to understand how the Secretary and Treasurer found their respective duties. It reads thus:—"That Mr. C. Stuart and Mr. T. Jones be elected to hold jointly and separately the combined offices of Secretary and Treasurer." We cannot explain how these two gentlemen managed to fulfil the letter of their appointments.

Since those days, however, the Club has made big leaps and bounds, and to-day the Club membership lists includes nearly every young man of the Colony, and there is now a roll of membership totalling something over 400. The Club is growing old, but Clubs are not like men; they become more vigorous with age. It is thus with the Victoria Recreation Club, and, in its sixtieth year, it is stronger than ever it was, is more respected and has a brighter future. Long live the V.R.C.

BETTERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

We are informed that telegraphic advice has been received by the local manager of the Bank that a dividend of 10 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1900, has been declared.

N. Y. K. SERVICE.

WIRELESS ON PACIFIC LINERS.

The *Mainichi* *Demoto* reports according to the *Japan Herald*, that the wireless telegraphic service on the European liners of the N. Y. K. is to be opened from next year, but as to the arrangement for the purpose on land there will be no necessity to make any enlargement. Owing to the remarkable progress of "wireless" communication can now be made over a distance of 1,200 miles. As to communication on the American route, it was once talked of to establish an office at Kinkawasan besides Choshi and Ochiai; but now no inconvenience is experienced though no station was established at Kinkawasan. What is thought most important at present is to establish an efficacious stand on a large scale near Tokyo and it is now under consideration by the authorities. As to the communication on the coast of the Japan Sea, the office is established at Tsushima. It is said that one more may be established according to the result of the experimental service of the *Kagoshima Maru* which has recently had apparatus installed and that in Formosa one more office will be established within this year.

HONGKONG BANK ROBBERY.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF LADY'S JEWELLERY.

Soon after Mr. Nunn took his seat this morning, says the *Straits Echo*, of June 22, Mr. Samuel, of the firm of Messrs. Pragnell and Matthews, mentioned the case of Lim Chee Saing, who is charged with embezzlement of large sums of money belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He asked His Worship to fix a date to proceed with the preliminary inquiry and the hearing was postponed till Friday, the 25th inst.

At this stage, Mr. Wreford made an application on behalf of Miss Boyle. He said that his client had accompanied Lim Chee Saing to Hongkong; that when the latter was arrested in that place, the local police took charge of her jewellery, which they handed over to the Penang police; he applied to them for the return of the same; but was told to get an order from a magistrate; that his client had been brought down with Lim Chee Saing. [There was some argument between opposing Counsel] in regard to the terms "came" and "brought" with reference to Miss Boyle's transport from Hongkong to Penang. Counsel, therefore, asked the court to pass orders for the return of the jewellery to Miss Boyle, contending that the police had no claim to the same. The magistrate asked Mr. Samuel if he had any objection to the application. Counsel, after a few minutes consultation, with Chief Detective Insp. Kirk, opposed the application. He stated that a portion of the property in question might belong to Miss Boyle; he was positive that the other portion belonged to Lim Chee Saing—at any rate, he had reason to believe, the latter ordered the things, but had not paid for them. Counsel further maintained that the property was in safe keeping. Some argument ensued and eventually Mr. Samuel asked that the application be held over till the next hearing, by which time he hoped to be in a position to acquaint himself well with the facts. The court concurred, and the application was postponed till Friday.

Mr. Bitchelor said: "While in Sydney, on my way to New Guinea, I met by appointment the representatives of all the shipping companies trading with the East, and asked them to assist the department by adopting a system of registration of passports for their Chinese crews. They were without exception desirous of assisting, and undertook, subject to the approval of their owners, to adopt the suggestion of the attorney-general. This, coupled with satisfactory assurances we have had of the sympathy of the authorities at Hongkong, and a circuit of the coast of China, and a circuit of the coast of Australia, the Chinese crews, it is the opinion of the attorney-general, should be held over till the next hearing, by which time he hoped to be in a position to acquaint himself well with the facts. The court concurred, and the application was postponed till Friday."

Piracy in Deep Bay.

JUNK PASSENGERS BOUND AND GAGGED.

ARRESTS EFFECTED BY WATER POLICE.

28th ult.

News of a daring piracy which was perpetrated the other day in the very heart of civilisation, as it were, reached us early this forenoon. The occurrence was as daring in its nature as it was unexpected in its perpetration, and that the Police should have been able to bring to book some of the culprits concerned reflects the greatest credit on the efficiency of those composing the local Force. This latest outrage is yet another instance that there are pirates of the deepest dye infesting the surrounding waters of the Colony—men who would not hesitate to commit the grossest acts of atrocity if a moderate haul is assured.

Before going into the scanty details of the outrage as they are available, it should be stated for the information of our readers that the circumstances leading up to the daring sea robbery are such as may point a moral to the inexpediency of carrying out the retrenchment policy so far. It may be remembered that recently Government had decided to adopt a policy of retrenchment in the various departments. Following this policy of cutting down expenses, it was announced the other day that the Police Department was putting up No. 3 Police launch for sale. No. 2 Police launch broke down lately and has since been laid up for repairs. Thus, it came to pass that there was no launch left for the patrol of the extensive stretch of water in Deep Bay, whose population boast of a población for piratical proclivities. This left the brunt of the work on No. 1 launch, which was left to do all the patrolling work which were previously done by three launches. Now without detracting from the noted efficiency of the Police, it could not be expected that one solitary launch could successfully carry out the performance of duties which of right belonged to three. It may further be stated that the Police stationed at Pingbow had also been withdrawn, and as a son of compensation for these cheapskate measures, the Government tender *Stanley* was brought into requisition to do Police duty at long intervals. But this did not fully make up for the short-handedness caused by the unusual circumstances already outlined. The bolder spirits of Deep Bay, keenly watchful as they are for the slightest opportunity to effect a haul, recognised in the fact that the Water Police were underrun by the need for putting into practice their nefarious plan. In this they did not fail, for on the night of Tuesday last they successfully avoided Police vigilance and bore for a fishing junk with a number of peaceful crew on board. No sooner were the robbers aboard the junk, then they ordered the frightened fishermen to keep a strict silence under pain of death. They then bound and gagged their unfortunate victims and landed them on an island, whence they were taken away by the robbers.

It is reported that a number of arrests have been effected. There are doubtless other evil characters who have managed to avoid Police vigilance and it is even suggested that they would not hesitate to attack the launch *Marlow* which is engaged in towing junks with valuable stores to the Railway. Such store as explosives, etc. would be a valuable requisition to the sea-rovers. An immense stretch of water affords these lawless badgers an excellent opportunity to molest peaceful people with every hope of successful escape from pursuit, and it is to be hoped increased Police vigilance will prevent further outrages being committed in a locality which is noted for its evil characters.

29th ult.

General Machado and suite returned from Macao by the Portuguese gunboat *Patria* this morning. Upon leaving the *Patria* General Machado gave a complimentary salute.

The Portuguese Commissioner has secured apartments at "King's Clare," into which His Excellency, Senhor Ciccatti and Capt. Norton moved from the Hongkong Hotel this afternoon.

30th ult.

GENERAL MACHADO'S RETURN.

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31st ult.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT CHINESE COMMISSIONERS.

31st ult.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 29th June.

At the request of the Special Imperial Delimitation Commissioner, H.E. Ko Yu Hin, the Viceroy has appointed Messrs. Chow Sai, Kit Chang and Hui Tung Wah to assist him in the conduct of pending negotiations with the Portuguese Commissioner.

AGITATION IN CANTON.

The Canton Self-Government Society has issued circulars conveying a public mass meeting to take place to-day, the 29th instant, in connection with both the *Fatshan* incident and the question of the delimitation of Macao. In the opinion of most people the wording of the circular is couched in such terms as are calculated to stir up the feelings of the people against the Portuguese in both these matters.

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PEKING, TELEGRAM.

H.E. Liang Tung-yen, President of the Wai-wu-pu, has telegraphed refusing to allow the Macao Boundary question to be negotiated at Peking.

31st ult.

HONGKONG DOCK CO.

LOWEST BIDDERS FOR MANILA CONTRACT.

The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company were the lowest bidders for six wooden lorcha for use by the Quarter-master's Department at Manila, their figure being \$22,800 gold, for the six. The other bidders were: Fred Wilson and Company, \$28,600; El Varadero de Manila, \$32,000; Juan Rodriguez, \$35,000; Cho Chung Lung, \$36,000.

PROJECTION OF SONGBIRDS.

31st ult.

THE JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE.

In Japan, especially in Tokyo, Osaka, and other large cities, nightingales are very popular as pets, and the best specimens are said to realise as much as a thousand yen.

Last autumn a few species of small birds were added to the list of those protected, the nightingale being among the number. We learn from the *Osaka* *Chi* that Inaba Genzo oke, a dealer in songbirds at Awabori, Ichome, Osaka, under the name of "Torigen," with an office in Wakayama, has been charged with a violation of the Game Law in this matter. Inaba has a reputation as the best trainer of nightingales in the Kansai district, and he is alleged to have broken the law by continuing to catch young nightingales since the new legislation was adopted last autumn. Evidence was obtained by the police as he was arrested a few days ago. On examination, he confessed that he had captured over three hundred young birds in the neighbourhood of Kokkaido, Shikoku, in Nara, and in Kioto since the beginning of last month, when the breeding season opened, and that most of the birds had been disposed of in Osaka. He had in his house over a hundred, which he was training. The birds were seized, and the man was prosecuted on a charge of infraction of the Game Law. Bird dealers in Osaka, who have bought young nightingales from Torigen, are said to be in a state of panic. Some of them have set their birds free, while others are sending them to relatives in the interior. Some dealers have offered a sufficient sum for negotiation.

31st ult.

HALF-SHAWS OVER.

JIU-JITSU IN ARSENAL STREET.

31st ult.

Arsenal Street was the scene of a nocturnal disturbance shortly after twelve this morning.

It appears that a European who had been regularising himself too well but not wisely, was making a bee-line for the Soldier's Home when, unfortunately for both parties concerned, came in to close contact with an Indian constable, who,

An Unfounded Rumour.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF
THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

TELEGRAPHIC DENIAL.

Persistent rumours were in circulation in town yesterday to the effect that the Governor of Macao had been assassinated. Throughout the afternoon this office was besieged with inquiries as to the truth or otherwise of the silly rumour. Of course, in every case we felt in the comfortable position of being able to assure the inquirer that the report was "a mendacious fabrication." Of all men in Macao at the present time, one would imagine that Governor Rovadas should be the last to earn any one's displeasure. From the moment he assumed the reins of administration he manifested his unmistakable sympathies with the Chinese whose interests it was; his determined policy to protect and promote in all that concerned them as citizens of the territory under his administration. Governor Rovadas is not a man of words only; he believes in action, and has lived up to his declared policy.

We are pleased to be able to state that telegraphic inquiries addressed to Macao elicited the information that the Hongkong rumour is wholly unfounded.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
SCHAME.MORE FUNDS REQUIRED FOR ACQUISITION
OF CHARTER.

We have received the following official communication for publication:

Mr. Mody has consented to keep his offer (of providing the buildings for the University) open till the end of the year.

He did so in a confidential communication to the Governor some time ago, but desired that it should not be made known until the six months (ending June 30th) was on the point of completion, in order that the collection of funds for endowment should be stimulated.

The greater part of the amount required has now been promised, but it is necessary, on the one hand, that the promised donations should be actually paid in to the Treasurer and, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the sum named, £100,000 Endowment and £10,000 for Equipment, was the minimum amount estimated to start a University of two or perhaps three chairs only. When that minimum had been realised it would justify Mr. Mody in undertaking the buildings and Government in giving the site and accepting the gift from Mr. Mody.

But to make the University really efficient, and to establish Chairs in other subjects, a larger endowment will be required in order that more Professors may be appointed, and it is hoped that fully adequate sum will be raised to make the University thoroughly efficient.

It is stated in *The Lancet*, referring to the establishment of the new Bristol University, that the minimum amount qualifying for a Charter is £150,000. Inquiry is being made regarding the truth of this statement. It should be true and should apply to the Hongkong University; it is clear that a considerable sum remains to be raised before a Charter can be applied for.

Assuming the present minimum endowment and equipment fund to be raised, and putting the value of the site and buildings at £50,000, the total stands at £100,000.

STRAITS CO-OPERATION.

The *Straits Echo* has pleasure in announcing that Straits Chinese are taking a sympathetic interest in the Hongkong University Scheme. At Penang, in particular, some Chinese philanthropists with a "warm side" to the cause of education have already promised handsome donations, and it is considered a certainty that the local *kongsi* will soon do something. It is not considered advisable at the moment to mention names or sums.

Dr. Chan has personally interested himself in the matter, and has been in correspondence with Hongkong. Mr. S. W. Tso, solicitor of that Colony, has gratefully acknowledged his assistance in disseminating locally knowledge of what was being done and what was wanted. Messrs. Leong Lok Hing and Lim Seng Hooi have been requested to collect subscriptions locally for the University Endowment Fund. Mr. Tso, who is Honorary Secretary to the Hongkong Committee, mentions that up to the 8th ultimo Hongkong-Chinese subscriptions totalled \$170,000. Saigon merchants had already subscribed \$10,000 towards the \$100,000 they had promised. H.E. Cheng Pat S. Soo, better known in the Straits as Mr. Thio Tieu Siat, had personally guaranteed to raise one lakh of dollars from the districts of Wai Chow, Chiu Chow, and Ka Hing, within three months.

STOWAWAYS.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD'S DESPATCH TO
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

A Melbourne despatch of 1st ult. says:—The Minister for External Affairs has received advice from the Governor of Hongkong, Sir F. D. Lugard, that twenty Chinese were discovered on the steamer *Entente* last December, and were returned to Hongkong, and intimating that they were charged before the local police magistrate as stowaways and sentenced to nine months' each, with hard labour.

Information in a despatch forwarded through the Governor-General to the Governor of Hongkong contained the names of persons concerned in the stowing away. A reply from the Governor includes a report from the Chief Superintendent of Police, stating that these persons, who were ring-leaders in the affair, left the colony directly the stowaways were brought back. The report adds: "If I hear of any of them returning, I will recommend their banishment."

Information was also received that the eight stowaways on the *Prinz Waldemar* had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and that the person on the steamer, who was responsible for their being stowed away, fled this country on the vessel's arrival. The Governor of Hongkong further intimated that with regard to the sale and exchange of naturalization papers, every effort was being made to co-operate with the Federal Government.

Mr. Batchelor said: "While in Sydney, on my way to New Guinea, I met by appointment the representatives of all the shipping companies trading with the East, and asked them to assist the department by adopting a system of registration of passports for their Chinese crews. They were without exception desirous of assisting, and undertook, subject to the approval of their owners, to adopt the suggestion of the department. This, coupled with satisfactory assurances we have had of the sympathy of the authorities at Hongkong, and a circular issued by the Consul-General of China at Melbourne, settling forth the disabilities and hardships which stowaways suffer in the attempt to land, makes it pretty certain that such attempts are not likely to be so successful in the future as they have previously been."

A Diamond Jubilee.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
JULY 10, 1849-1900.

and inst.

There are probably few Clubs in the Orient whose records go farther back than those of the Victoria Recreation Club whose members will on Saturday week, the 10th July, celebrate the Club's Diamond Jubilee by holding a Swimming Festival in the afternoon and a concert in the evening in the Club's spacious Gymnasium. It was in the year 1840, eight years after Hongkong was ceded to the British, that the Club's history began, and since then its development has been coincident with that of the island. The Club stands for all that tends to brace up the man and youth physically; for the health-giving open air and outdoor sports; and it is this outdoor principle which binds the members. All institutions in their progress necessarily expand their original domain, and thus to-day the Victoria Recreation Club has become of some reckoning as a social, as well as a sporting institution of the Colony. Its three great annual events, the Regatta in December, the "Athletic Sports" in April, and the Aquatic Sports in September, are not alone red letter occasions for sport.

Among the papers of the late Mr. James Henry Cox were discovered a number of old records of the original Victoria Regatta Club, which may interest not only those residents of Hongkong associated with the V.R.C., but to many other residents of the Colony. The following is an extract:—"At a meeting held at the Hopkirk Club House this day, pursuant to notice for the purpose of forming a Regatta Club in the Colony, the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Walter Davidson, F. Dodgeon, C. J. A. Stuart, E. Pereira, P. Campbell, Capt. Steavely, T. W. L. MacKean, Murray, Lt. Lugg, R. A. Lt. Pitt, R. E. Leut. J. N. Sargent, 95th Regt., Lt. Maxwell, 95th Regt., J. Fagan, T. Jones, G. Findley, J. B. Tompion and W. T. Mercer. The sheet bears the date 15th July, 1849—sixty years ago. Such a document is nigh as keen a stimulant to moralising as is an hour on London Bridge; but one must subordinate the sentiment; the reader himself can give free play to that when he has scanned the epromised story of those long gone days.

"The annual subscription to the Club funds is then \$1; to be paid in advance and any member on joining subsequently and paying the sum of \$1 was considered a Life Member. The minutes of the appointment of officers are worded in such a unique manner that we fail to understand how the Secretary and Treasurer found their respective duties. It reads thus:—"That Mr. C. Stuart and Mr. T. Jones be elected to hold jointly and separately the combined offices of Secretary and Treasurer." We cannot explain how these two gentlemen managed to fulfil the letter of their appointments.

Since those days, however, the Club has made big leaps and bounds, and to-day the Club membership lists include nearly every young man of the Colony, and there is now a roll of membership totalling something over 400. The Club is growing old, but Clubs are not like men; they become more vigorous with age. It is thus with the Victoria Recreation Club, and, in its sixtieth year, it is stronger than ever it was, is more respected and has a brighter future. Long live the V.R.C."

NETHERLANDS INDIA
COMMERCIAL BANK.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

We are informed that telegraphic advice has been received by the local manager of the Bank that a dividend of 10 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1900, has been declared.

N. Y. K. SERVICE.

WIRELESS ON PACIFIC LINERS.

The *Mainichi Denshi* reports, according to the *Japan Herald*, that the wireless telegraphic service on the European liners of the N. Y. K. is to be opened from next year, but as to the arrangement for the purpose on land there will be no necessity to make any enlargement. Owing to the remarkable progress of "wireless" communication can now be made over a distance of 1,000 miles. As to communication on the Pratas Islands is nearing a solution; Japan proposes to sink her claim to the islands provided China duly compensates the Japanese settlers who have established themselves there, for their property. China is now said to be proposing to purchase the plant on the island at the price asked by the Japanese, and suggests that a Chinese and Japanese commission shall investigate the actual conditions prevailing in the island with a view to a settlement.—*N. C. News.*

THE PRATAS ISLANDS.

SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT.

Tokio, June 22.

The difficulty with regard to the ownership of the Pratas Islands is nearing a solution; Japan proposes to sink her claim to the islands provided China duly compensates the Japanese settlers who have established themselves there, for their property. China is now said to be proposing to purchase the plant on the island at the price asked by the Japanese, and suggests that a Chinese and Japanese commission shall investigate the actual conditions prevailing in the island with a view to a settlement.—*N. C. News.*

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Tokio, June 24.

H. E. Chang Jen-chun, the Viceroy at Canton, has agreed to a joint investigation of Pratas Island by Chinese and Japanese Commissioners with a view to the settlement of the compensation to be paid to the Japanese settlers. The Viceroy has appointed a Chinese Commissioner, and Japan will be represented by Mr. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul at Canton.—*N. C. News.*

The following editorial comments appear in the *N. C. D. News* of 25th ult.:—Judging by the telegrams from Tokio this week the Pratas Island controversy is in a fair way to arrive at a settlement. The dispute dates from about the beginning of last March, at which time a party of Cantonese fishermen complained that they had been driven from Pratas Island and the adjoining waters by Japanese colonists, who had taken possession of the island at what time is not clearly stated but apparently within the last three years and were working it for its valuable deposits of guano. That Pratas Island is a Chinese possession the Japanese Government was quite prepared to admit; it asked for documentary evidence which China could not produce. There appears, however, to be no doubt that Chinese dwellings and even Chinese temples were in existence on the island when the Japanese arrived; and although the amazing inertia of Chinese officialdom had permitted others to discover the true value of the island, it was clearly impossible not to recognise the Chinese claim. Last Wednesday we were told that such recognition would be accorded in return for compensation to the Japanese settlers. To-day a further telegram states that Commissioners of both nationalities are about to proceed to the island. The demand for compensation does not appear to be altogether equitable. That Japan has already as good as admitted Chinese ownership of the island is proved by her expressed willingness on certain conditions to recognise that fact. In the light of this admission, the Japanese settlers stand convicted of trespass and the utmost they can fairly expect is to retain what profits they have already amassed. It is yet uncertain whether China has accepted the idea of compensation, or whether she merely proposes to buy the plant on the island. But the latter idea should certainly afford a sufficient basis for negotiation.

HONGKONG BANK-ROBBERY.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF LADY'S
JEWELLERY.

Soon after Mr. Nunn took his seat this morning, says the *Straits Echo*, of June 22, Mr. Samuel, of the firm of Messrs. Prestgrave and Matthews, mentioned the case of Lim Chee Saeng who is charged with embezzlement of large sums of money belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He asked his Worship to fix a date to proceed with the preliminary inquiry and the hearing was postponed till Friday, the 27th inst.

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HONGKONG GARRISON TEAM.

ARRIVAL IN KORE.

The Hongkong Garrison team arrived at Korea by train yesterday morning from Yokohama, reports the *Japan Chronicle*, of 2nd ulto., and were met at the station by members of the K.C.C. and others. A more depressing day than that on which the visitors arrived in Kobe could hardly be imagined, but it is hoped that the weather will be fine enough during the remainder of the programme being carried out. The tennis matches originally fixed for Monday and Tuesday are now down to be played to-day and to-morrow, while Thursday and Friday is devoted to cricket. The L.C.C. dinner in honour of the Hongkong visitors will be given on Friday evening at the Oriental Hotel. The following is the programme of the lawn tennis matches:

Doubles to be played this afternoon, commencing at 3 p.m.; Captain Beasley and Lieutenant Byrne play Messrs. C. J. Lucas and J. M. Millison, at Kobe. Captain Brierty and Lieutenant Whyte play Misses. R. G. Crane and S. Stephens, at Mirume. Captain Baird and Lieutenant Salterwhite play Messrs. E. Cane and T. D. Wright, at Mirume. Captain Garnett and Lieutenant Bagwell play Messrs. G. Millward and H. V. Wilkinson, at Kobe.

Singles to be played to-morrow morning, commencing at 10.30. Capt. Beasley plays Mr. J. M. Millison, at Kobe. Lieutenant Whyte plays Mr. T. D. Wright, at Mirume. Lieutenant Salterwhite plays Mr. S. Stephens, at Mirume. Lieutenant Bagwell plays Mr. H. V. Wilkinson, at Kobe.

Singles to be played to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 3 p.m. Lieutenant Byrne plays Mr. R. G. Crane, at Mirume. Capt. Brierty plays Mr. C. J. Lucas, at Kobe. Capt. Baird plays Mr. G. Millward, at Kobe. Capt. Garnett plays Mr. J. E. Crane, at Mirume.

INTERPORT TENNIS.

Fine but rather dull weather attended the opening to-day, and of the tennis matches between Kobe and the Hongkong Garrison Team.

The Interport Doubles were played at Kobe this afternoon, in the presence of a fair concourse of spectators. Messrs. C. J. Lucas and J. M. Millison beat Captain Beasley and Lt. Byrnes by 3 sets to 2, the scores being 6-2; 6-3; 6-2; 6-3; 6-4.

Captain Garnett and Lieut. Bagwell defeated Messrs. Millward and H. V. Wilkinson by 3 sets to 2, scores 6-3; 6-3; 6-7; 5-7; and 6-4.

In the Mixed Doubles—Mr. Beasley and Mrs. Faast and Mr. Millison for Kobe. Kobe won each set, the scores being 8-6; 7-5; and 6-4.

At Mirume play opened at 3 o'clock, Captain Brierty and Lieutenant Whyte meeting Messrs. R. G. Crane and S. Stephens. The result was:

Capt. Brierty and Lieut. Whyte (Hongkong) beat Messrs. Crane and Stephens (Kobe), the scores being 7-5; 10-8; 2-6; 6-4.

The Hongkong men and Crane volleyed very well, but Stephens was rather weak in this respect, which may account for the result.

Captain Baird and Lieutenant Salterwhite (Hongkong) beat Messrs. T. D. Wright and J. E. Crane (Kobe), the scores being 6-3; 6-2; 6-3.

Captain Baird smashed superbly and Lieutenant Salterwhite's volleys were some of the best we have ever seen. Wright was quite a little "off colour," but Crane played a good steady game.—*Robe Herald*.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

MINTING NEW COINS.

United States bullion merchants have, according to the *Wall Street Summary*, received official intelligence from China that the recent large shipments of silver from London and New York have been abstained for account of five of the nineteen mints of the Empire which began coining under the recent Imperial Act beginning May 15th. The first emission were of Haikwan taels, a coin which is the basis of all payment through Customs houses and for imperial and provincial taxes. The edict which has ordered the coining of these tael calls for a consumption of 97,000,000 ounces of 999-tenths fine-silver. Only a small part of this requirement is available for coining during this year, but arrangements are being perfected whereby an increase in Imperial taxation will be farmed out to syndicates of native Chinese bankers who will underwrite the requirements for a sufficient tonnage of silver to provide all the mints with sufficient metal before the beginning of 1910.

The provision for coining Haikwan taels is only a small part of the comprehensive plan adopted by the Imperial Government of China for issuing silver coins in the form of dollars and "fractional parts thereof" down to five cent pieces. Of the latter, 25,000,000 pieces are to be coined within six years, that they may in considerable measure displace tonnages of debased bronze coins termed cash, which are the vexation of small traders in parts of the Empire. American copper, 60,000 tons, which was purchased for account of China's provincial mints four years ago, was all coined into coins called cash. The whole amount was soon lost sight of in the three provinces that obtained the coins, as the people boarded them, and application of the spirit of Gresham's law that is as well understood in China as in Europe and America.

According to the reports of the mint masters of the nineteen mints of China submitted to the Throne and to the provincial viceroys, pressing wants of bronze coins preferred by the associations of merchants called hong, call for a coining that will require 75,000 tons of high conductivity electrolytic copper. None of the mints has any stock of new metal. The small amount of work that has been done of late has been in recognition of silver and bronze pieces. The Chinese Board of Finance, in formulating an opinion with reference to the confirmation of the silver standard for the Empire, says:

"In conforming to the Standard of money used by their ancestors for upward of 4,000 years, we do so gladly, in the light of all that has been revealed in recent years of the crippling effect of the single gold standard upon several European countries and the United States which is made evident to us by the numerous societies of European merchants who are demanding of their governments an enlarged use of silver, and the report adopted by the Imperial Government of Germany within a few months based upon the positions of the greatest banking and commercial interests of Germany, which want much more silver injected into the currency of that nation."

The Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, which endeavoured to influence China's Board of Finance in favour of the single gold standard admits its failure, and felicitates the Colony that it will have two years in which to make ready for the vast inflow of new Chinese silver coins into all parts of Asia where the Chinese are important factors in commerce. The new Chinese coins are to be made with

less alloy than those of Europe and the United States, which is done to prevent the transfer of the new coins by weight on the basis laid by merchants who handle Europeans and American dollars by weight.

This forward policy of the Empire of China which calls for ten years' working of the nineteen mints at the high ratio of production is the most important piece of news that has come to the silver producers of North America for years. Interviews with the principal New York experts to China, Japan, the Straits Settlements and East India, indicate that these merchants expect the vast silver coinage policy just adopted by China to be a tremendous factor in increased exports of American petroleum, silver, copper, cotton, cotton cloths, flour, canned goods and articles of metal to all parts of China.

A YEAR'S FIRES.

FIRE BRIGADE REPORT FOR 1900.

The report, dated 5th May, 1900, of Mr. F. J. Baddeley, superintendent, Fire Brigade, for 1900, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council last Thursday afternoon. It reads:

There were 31 fires and 59 incendiary fires during the year as against 39 and 76 in 1899.

The estimated damage caused by fires was \$8,100,000, and by incendiary fires \$1,025,800 as against \$114,710,65 and \$1,34,90 in 1899.

The brigade turned out 43 times during the year.

There was constant supply of water in the fire mains throughout the year.

Two fires occurred in the harbour during the year.

There was one prosecution for arson in connection with the fire at No. 69 Bonham Strand. One man was arrested and charged, but no conviction was obtained.

There are 34 despatch-boxes kept in different places in Victoria and 9 in Kowloon, 8 different telephones to which the Police can have access to communicate with Central Station in the event of a fire and 16 alarms.

The conduct of the brigade has been good.

MR. R. MITCHELL IN SYDNEY.

INTERVIEWED BY PRESSMAN.

After 2 years as manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, at Hongkong, Mr. J. Mitchell has arrived at Sydney. He is making the trip for pleasure, and has never been in Australia before.

An *Evening News* reporter had a chat with Mr. Mitchell at Petty's Hotel this afternoon, (May 21) and was informed that times had not been altogether bright in Hongkong lately. Shipping had suffered a good deal, and until quite recently there were in the harbour there something like 18 steamers waiting for a rise in the freight market.

The Dock Company, which Mr. Mitchell had charge of for many years, is capable of taking in the biggest battleship afloat, and is always busy.

"Your hours of labour?" said the reporter.

"Well, the men work nine hours a day, but we keep things going all day, all night, and on Sundays."

"The class of labour?"

"Chinese, skilled and unskilled, and good men they are, too. I should say I had about 4,000 of them, so I know a little about their habits."

"Have you any opposition there?"

"Yes, the China Navigation Company has opened a large dock, so there is now plenty of competition."

Speaking with regard to the opium traffic, Mr. Mitchell said there was a good deal of feeling in Hongkong just now about the proposed closing down of the opium farm. If such a step is taken the revenue of the colony will suffer severely. He had not seen much opium smoking among the 4,000 men in the employ of the Dock Company, nor did he think the habit was very strong in Hongkong.

"You can say?" remarked the visitor, "that the boycott of Japanese goods has not yet been lifted. A few weeks before I left in the steamer *Eastern* for Australia, a meeting of Chinese merchants was held, and it was decided to carry on the boycott."

"Can you say much about the railway extension policy now being carried out in China?"

"Yes. The work is being pushed on. Sleepers are being imported from Tasmania, and, generally speaking no time is to be lost. There is a scheme by which it is intended to connect with the Siberian Railway, so that it will be possible to travel by rail from China—well, pretty well all the way to Italy."

"Is the Siberian route popular?"

"I should say so. Lots of people go to England and the Continent that way from Hongkong."

"Does it save much time in the delivery of mail?"

"Yes, close on a week. Letters have been received in Hongkong in 18 days, while by steamer route the time is 24 days."

"This railway then means a great saving of time?"

"Oh, yes; and the Chinese Government is enthusiastic about it."

"We've heard a lot about a new Chinese Navy," said the reporter.

"It is only a myth," replied Mr. Mitchell. Of course, there has been a great deal of talk about it, but I don't think it will get beyond that stage for many years to come."

Questioned as to whether it was true that a Glasgow shipbuilding firm intended starting business in Hongkong, the visitor shook his head and said, "No." "Our was the only shipbuilding yard," he said, "and we did a great deal of it. We certainly built a number of river steamers—some up to 3,000 tons."

"A fair size for a river steamer."

"Yes, not bad and they had three decks, too. A fine type of boat but I haven't heard anything about a Glasgow firm shifting out to Hongkong."

Mr. Mitchell, in conclusion, remarked: "I have not seen much of Australia yet, but what I have seen, looks good."

AN ABORTIVE DISTURBANCE.

FUN IN STONE-THROWING.

The story of a little disturbance which might have been caused was told before Mr. E. A. Hazelton in the Police Court this morning. An employee at the Victoria Distillery at Kowloon proceeded against a Chinaman for assault. Complainant's story was to the effect that at 10 o'clock yesterday, the Chinaman assaulted him with a bamboo pole. This complainant added something which was delightfully candid. He naively remarked that the Chinaman's excuse for his act was because he was accidentally struck by another man.

Defendant—I threw it just out of fun.

His Worship bound over both defendants in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

The new Chinese goals are to be made with

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

APPOINTMENT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 25th June.

Taoist Wong Pung Yun, at present Resident Director General of the Canton-Hankow Railway at Canton, has been appointed by Imperial Decree of 22nd instant to be Taoist of the provinces of Ku Chow, Lui Chow and Yueng Kong.

DRastic PUNISHMENT.

The Shau Pak magistrate has applied to the Canton high authorities for authority to execute eleven of the prisoners who attempted to escape from the prison and were afterwards recaptured.

PRICE OF RICE.

In consequence of the recent floods, the price of rice has been rising considerably for some time. Now owing to the large importation of this staple to the South from Wuhu, the price is gradually going down in the city and in the town of Fatshan.

CONSULAR VISIT.

This morning, at 11 o'clock, the Viceroy received the American Consul at Canton.

26th June.

THE DELIMITATION OF MACAO.

As the Portuguese Delimitation Commissioner, General Joachim Machado, has arrived, with whom negotiations are expected to be conducted very shortly by H.E. Ko Yu Hui, Chinese Special Commissioner, the Canton Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights has now convened a public meeting to be held on the 27th instant at the leading assembly hall (Ming Luen Toog) for the purpose of providing all possible information to H.E. Ko preparatory to the proceedings in connection with the meeting.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Two days ago, upon information received that a number of opium dens were open in Lan Shek, the Namhoi Magistrate sent a deputy to the locality to seal up seven of these establishments.

SHOP CLOSED.

Yesterday, the Chun Lee shop in Shek Street was discovered to have allowed a number of people to smoke on their premises and was therefore ordered by the local officials to be closed.

RUMOURED MURDER OF FOREIGNERS.

A rumour from the district of Teang Shing states that, on the 19th instant, through some unknown reason, two foreigners (nationally not mentioned) were killed by the ignorant natives of the Ma Che village, and the district magistrate proceeded to the scene on the following day to investigate the matter and to make an inquest on the dead bodies. So far the rumour has not been confirmed, and it is not certain whether the occurrence is true, as no official report has been received by the Canton officials.

SOLDIERS DROWNED.

On the 23rd instant a guard boat when on her way to Yuet Shing, in Shiu Ping, from Fatshan, was capsized when passing the vicinity of Wing On. In the accident three of the soldiers on board, the guard boat, were drowned. The officer in charge of the boat was fortunately saved by a fisherman.

PIRACY.

On the 24th of this month a passenger junk coming to Canton from San Wu was held up by pirates at a place near Pak Min, and a quantity of articles and goods, to the value of some \$3,000 was carried away.

28th June.

THE PARACELS.

In connection with the scheme for the development of the Paracel Islands, the Canton officials have purchased a steam-launch from a certain German firm for the purpose of maintaining a service between the group of islands and Canton. This vessel is now lying in Canton Harbour. Admiral Li Chuan visited her on the 24th instant.

INSPECTOR OF FINANCE.

A telegram has been received from Shanghai by the Canton officials that the newly-appointed Inspector of Finance at Canton will leave Shanghai for the South by the steamer Tai Shan on the 15th day of this month and is expected to arrive at his destination in the course of ten days.

THE DELIMITATION OF MACAO.

Yesterday afternoon, H.E. Ko Yu Hui, the Chinese Commissioner appointed to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese Government on the question of the delimitation of Macao, accompanied by Captain Wu and two other officials, proceeded to Hongkong by the cruiser *Kiung Yi*. It is expected that H.E. Ko will very shortly enter into the long-outstanding question with the Portuguese Commissioner, General Joachim Machado.

NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Yesterday, the Canton Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights, held a meeting at Ling Lu Tong to discuss matters in connection with the Macao Delimitation question. It was decided that certain members of the Society should be deputed to accompany the Special Delimitation Commission appointed to conduct negotiations with the Portuguese Government. It is reported that certain other resolutions have been passed at the meeting but these are withheld from publication.

A MISSIONARY CASE.

It is reported that sometime in the 7th month an agricultural college will be opened in Canton outside the Eastern suburbs. The founder of this institution is the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries (Chen Mong Tsang). It will probably be transferred to Homann on promotion of that province, and the vacancy thus created will be filled by the Canton Provincial Treasurer Wu Seung Lum.

Wu Seung Lum will also be promoted to the rank of *Shih* and the nominal rate of 100,000, both dividends being payable in London at 10% per annum.

At the same time the nominal rate of 100,000, both dividends being payable in London at 10% per annum.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Since the

A sad harbour fatality occurred last Sunday, when the second engineer of the s.s. *Arras*, after met his death by drowning.

Twenty Russian students and fifteen business men and journalists of Vladivostok have arrived at Tsuruga on their inspection through Japan.

The latest addition to the Register of Chemists and Druggists in Hongkong is that of Mr. George Harper, with Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.

Owing to the arrival at Peking of Mr. Chirio, Mr. J. O. P. Bland has postponed his departure for Europe. It is understood that he will leave with Mr. Chirio.

The body of the late Mr. La Verrierie, French Vice-Consul, who was accidentally drowned on May 26, has been recovered at Yangtze, thus Hankow Mail.

The British cruiser *Monmouth* arrived at Nagasaki from Wei-hai-wei on the 10th ult., as well as the United States destroyers *Bainbridge*, *Berry*, *Chauncy* and *Date*.

The name of Dr. J. A. Churchill has been added to the Register of Medical and Surgical Practitioners qualified to practice medicine and surgery in Hongkong.

H.E. CHANG Chih-tung, Director General of the Yuen-Han Railway, has written to the Wai-pu to inquire as to the regulations for the employment of foreign engineers.

At the forthcoming annual meeting of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. Ltd., the directors will recommend a final dividend of Tls. 2½ per share, making Tls. 5 per share for the year ended April 30 last.

In view of the complicated nature of the China-Japanese negotiations touching the question of the Patao Island, it is announced that Japan will shortly send a commission to the Island to investigate the conditions locally.

The local agent of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. Ltd. kindly informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending 12th June amounted to 24,433.50 tons.

RECENTLY the Waterworks Company in Peiping, when digging the ground in front of Prince Kung's establishment to lay down service pipes, discovered a Jade bridge measuring over thirty Chinese feet. It is reported that as it was a piece of antiquity the company decided not to disturb it without authority and the valuable bridge was again covered up.

ACCORDING to the *Anahi*, Mr. Kodama Otomatsu, said to be a well-known explorer in the South Sea Islands, has been recuperating at his home in Fukuoka, left Moji on Monday by the N.Y. K. S. *Sado-Maru* for further adventures in the Celebes and New Guinea. He will then proceed to Albany, West Australia, whence he will start in search of the South Pole.

His Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council—An Ordinance to amend The Prison Ordinance 1891; an Ordinance to amend The Tramways Ordinance 1883; an Ordinance to transfer to certain Officers of the Public Service certain duties at present performed by other Officers; and an Ordinance to amend The Prepared Opium Ordinance 1891.

PRINCE KUNG, Anti-Opium Commissioner, has consulted the Ministry of the Interior on the possibility of affixing distinctive door-plates to houses occupied by opium-smokers. His Highness has also decided to institute inquiries as to what officials in the capital and the provinces are addicted to opium-smoking and tests will be held every three months of those officials who are reported to have the habit. It is also suggested that High Commissioners be appointed to detect the habit among provincial officials.

The Honan officials and gentry, as it will be remembered, have been opposing the Peiping syndicate's right to sell coal in that province, and the dispute is awaiting settlement in Peiping. In order to prevent all foreign mining enterprises, they are now endeavouring to enlist the help of Chinese residing in the South Pacific colonies, many of whom are of considerable means. They intend to send delegates to those places to raise capital to develop mines. Add to this, they will also apply for assistance from the people of other provinces.

The Anti-Opium Society had a procession round the streets of Fochow on Friday, headed by two trumpeters, and escorted by banner bearers. There was a long string of coolies carrying old opium pipe, and opium smoking paraphernalia; also in the procession were two loads of the British American Tobacco Coy's cigarettes. No doubt the British American Tobacco Co. can supply the Anti-Opium Society with an unlimited quantity of cigarettes for their bonfires. Drumhead and King Star are very cheap, and a big blaze can be made at a small outlay of money.

A CHINESE report states that recently a Japanese imported nine sheep to Newchwang, intending to take them to east Mongolia to be crossed with the sheep there for breeding purposes. This Japanese has been in Mongolia for seven years, and finding sheep-breeding a profitable undertaking returned to Japan last year, when he devoted himself to studying sheep-breeding in Japan. He has raised some capital for the enterprise, using the name of a Chinese for the venture. It appears that the value of wool exported to Japan last year amounted to over £1,300,000.

SOME eighty Chinese merchants and traders in the French Concession of Shanghai have presented a joint petition to the Taotai praying him to try and secure reduction of rents from the landlords in view of the hard times prevailing. The Taotai, whilst promising to communicate with the French Consul on the subject, repeats the statement of the French Consular representative that landlords have the right to ask for as high rentals as tenants are prepared to give and that they cannot be compelled to make reductions. He would advise them to endeavour to obtain a reduction from the landlords in a friendly way.—*N. C. D. News*.

A TELEGRAM from Mr. Matsubara, Japanese Consul at Chicago, dated the 7th ultime to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, says:—It is reported that the tea merchants in New York believe the Senate will not agree to impose a direct duty on tea, and the tea market in America is reviving. In Chicago the tea market is ruled mainly by the demand, and is not so much affected by speculative business as in New York. Experienced tea merchants in Chicago are of opinion that the dealers will not regain confidence before the question of the imposition of duty on tea has been finally decided by Congress.

THE fiftieth anniversary celebration of the port of Yokohama was held on July 1.

ON April 1, 1908, the total strength of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was 205, and on March 31, 1909, it was 184.

SUNDAY, the 4th inst., being the feast of Rev. Bro. Director Christian, a concert will be given by the Boys of St. Joseph's College at 6.30 p.m.

GRAND Councillor Chang Chih-tung proposes to appoint a Commissioner of Commerce at Hankow after the completion of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow Railways.

PROMINENT Tokio financiers are organizing a syndicate to supply materials for the proposed railways between Canton, Hankow and Szechuan, and to assist in the work of construction.

THE Police Court is occasionally the scene of amusing incidents. Yesterday morning, an Indian residing at Kowloon quietly walked into the Court-room with a goat snugly resting in his arms.

TWELVE strokes of the birch and 48 hours' detention was awarded a Chinaman with no occupation at the Magistracy last Tuesday for assaulting a compatriot at Connaught Road West on Monday.

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to hold large industrial exhibitions at Hankow, Tientsin and Shanghai and a report on the subject will shortly be made to the Throne.

UNLESS the Viceroy in Tientsin recovers from his illness on expiration of his leave, the Government will appoint President Tiel Liang as Acting Viceroy on account of the great importance of the post.

DURING 1908 three members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps died, 5 were struck off the strength (having left the Colony) and 76 resigned (1 on medical certificate, 34 on leaving the Colony and 41 in the Colony).

A SEVERE thunderstorm swept over Central Peiping on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, Kobe receiving the tail end of it. At Tatsumi, near Himeji, and Miyazu, near Maizuru, the storm was accompanied by a heavy shower of hail.

As the opium prohibition measures are deemed to have been carried out in Shantung with much success, the Government proposes to order all the provinces to adopt the regulations in force in that province for suppressing opium smoking.

Fifry dollars was the fine imposed at the Police Court last Tuesday on Chan Kau, a boatman, for making fast to the s.s. *Zafiro* whilst under way on Monday. Another boatman was fined \$1 for anchoring his boat within the limits of the Southern Fairway.

A CRIME under the Bailiff of the Supreme Court was brought up in the Police Court yesterday morning on three charges of accepting bribes from sub-tenants of various houses to allow them to remove their furniture. Bail was allowed in the sum of \$200 and the case was remanded.

THE body of Mr. James Earshaw, second engineer of the steamer *Arranmore*, was recovered in the harbour, near Hunghom Bay, at an early hour last Wednesday morning. It will be remembered, Mr. Earshaw went out for a swim on Sunday and was drowned. The funeral took place the same evening.

A GENERAL meeting of the Osaka Spinning Company held on the 18th ultimo adopted a proposal to pay a dividend for the half-year just closing at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum, and also a proposal to increase the capital by Y1,250,000 (the existing capital is Y3,500,000) for the purpose of extending the weaving industry.

IN regard to the proposed improvement of telephones in Peiping, it is stated that the plan is to purchase a new plant from American instal 3000 telephone apparatus inside and outside the Wall, and gradually increase them to 6,000. The accommodation can be increased to 12,000. The work will be completed at the end of next year.

THE annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, issued on May 21st, shows gross earnings of \$4,664,994, expenses \$4,615,722, leaving net earnings of \$52,272, which is turned into a deficit of \$52,9,685, after making allowance for depreciation and like charges. In 1907 the deficit was \$428,817. The retiring directors were re-elected.

ACCORDING to a Chinese report the Chinese Resident at Lhasa has applied to the Government the return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet and that neither the British nor Russians have taken any unusual steps to affect the situation. The Resident also reports that the Paoshan Lama is exceedingly loyal and submissive to China and the Government should, therefore, bestow favours on him to strengthen his loyal feelings to the Empire.

ANOTHER development has taken place in regard to the Shanghai Alhambra. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the Chinaman who for some time past has operated the roulette wheel there and now it only remains for an opportunity to arise for the police to pursue the warrant into force. Although at present it is yet early to judge of the effect of this step it promises to effectively check the employment of Chinese for this purpose in future.

THE keels of four battleships of the *Dreadnought* type have been laid down at the Russian Naval Yard on the Baltic. These ships are to be named *Petrovskiy*, *Fol'evskiy*, *Sen'atovskiy* and *Ladoga*. They will each be equipped with ten 12-inch guns, tonnage will be of 25,000 tons displacement, 6½ feet in length, and 82 feet in width, and will have a speed of 20 knots. They are expected to be completed in three years, and to be an improvement on the warships now being built in other countries.

THE following rule of court under date June 19th has been promulgated by Mr. Wilder, the American Consul-General, in Shanghai, in his judicial capacity—Admission to practise as Attorneys-at-law in the United States Court for China. Foreign practitioners having permission to appear in the U.S. Court for China shall be granted the same privilege in this Court. (Signed) T. C. White, Clerk of Court.

AS reported recently in our columns, petroleum oil has been discovered in a well at Mori-mura, near Oishi Station on the Hanshin Electric Railway. On the 11th ultimo Mr. Matsubara, of Kobe, made an application to the Oita District Mining Office for a charter to carry out a trial working of the petroleum deposit within a space of about 1,000,000 square feet, comprising the villages of Tokanami, Tokana, and Shishihara in the vicinity of Mori-mura, where the oil was found. Mr. Ogawa, of Nishihara, has also made a similar application for a charter over 350,000 square feet of adjoining land.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$14,500,000 \$250,000	\$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8 = \$26.024	5½ %	\$1,010 buyers London 6/5
MARINE INSURANCES.								
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	67	66	\$4,000 \$10,000	310,223	\$2 (London 5/5) for 1908 .....	...	\$5
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$20	\$1,500,000 \$1,150,000	None	\$14 for 1907	7½ %	\$105 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$8	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5½ %	Tls. 108 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	\$2,464,931	Final of \$7 making \$4 for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5½ %	\$83 1/4 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$100,000 \$10,000	370,617	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7½ %	\$230
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000	\$75,341	\$6 and bonus \$3 for 1907	8 %	\$345 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$20	\$1,436,713	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907 .....	...	...
SHIPPING.								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$20	\$7,000 \$204,320 \$90,000	None	\$1 for 1906 .....	...	\$50 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$250	\$20	\$10,000 \$607,500	\$20,279	2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$56
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$15,344 \$10,000 \$240,000	413,755	6/- for 1907 on Preferred shares only @ ex 1/9 11/10 = \$3. 154	4 %	\$66
China-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred) (Preference)	60,000	65	65	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Final of Tls. 14 making Tls. 3½ for 1908	2½ %	\$105 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	100,000	65	65	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Second interim of 1/- for 6/1/1908	7 %	\$105 1/2 buyers
"shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	51	51	\$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000	66,181	\$1.00 for year ending to 4. 1909	4 %	\$16
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$10,000 \$10,000	83,121	\$1.00 for year ending to 4. 1909	3½ %	\$14
Kaku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 2,815	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 1½ for 1908 .....	...	Tls. 45 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$100,000	Dr. 55,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3½ %	\$140 sellers
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	None	Dr. 135,813	\$3 for 1907 .....	...	\$15 sellers
China Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,271	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.3.08 .....	...	Tls. 205 sellers
MINING.								
Huope Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	61	61	\$175,0				